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(12) **United States Patent**  
**Lakic**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,995,286 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jun. 12, 2018**

(54) **SELF-CONTAINED IN-GROUND  
GEOTHERMAL GENERATOR AND HEAT  
EXCHANGER WITH IN-LINE PUMP AND  
SEVERAL ALTERNATIVE APPLICATIONS**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC . F03G 7/04; G21D 1/02; G21C 15/18; H02K  
7/1823; E02B 1/00; Y02W 10/37; C02F  
2103/007; Y02E 10/16; Y02E 10/125;  
Y02E 30/40; Y02E 10/18; F24J  
2003/088; F24J 3/082; F24J 3/086  
USPC ..... 60/641.2-641.5, 641.7  
See application file for complete search history.

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(72) Inventor: **Nikola Lakic**, Indio, CA (US)

(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this  
patent is extended or adjusted under 35  
U.S.C. 154(b) by 178 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **14/581,670**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 23, 2014**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**  
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Watts LLP

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 14/154,767,  
filed on Jan. 14, 2014, which is a continuation-in-part  
(Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**F03G 7/04** (2006.01)  
**G21D 1/02** (2006.01)  
**F24J 3/08** (2006.01)  
**E02B 1/00** (2006.01)  
**H02K 7/18** (2006.01)

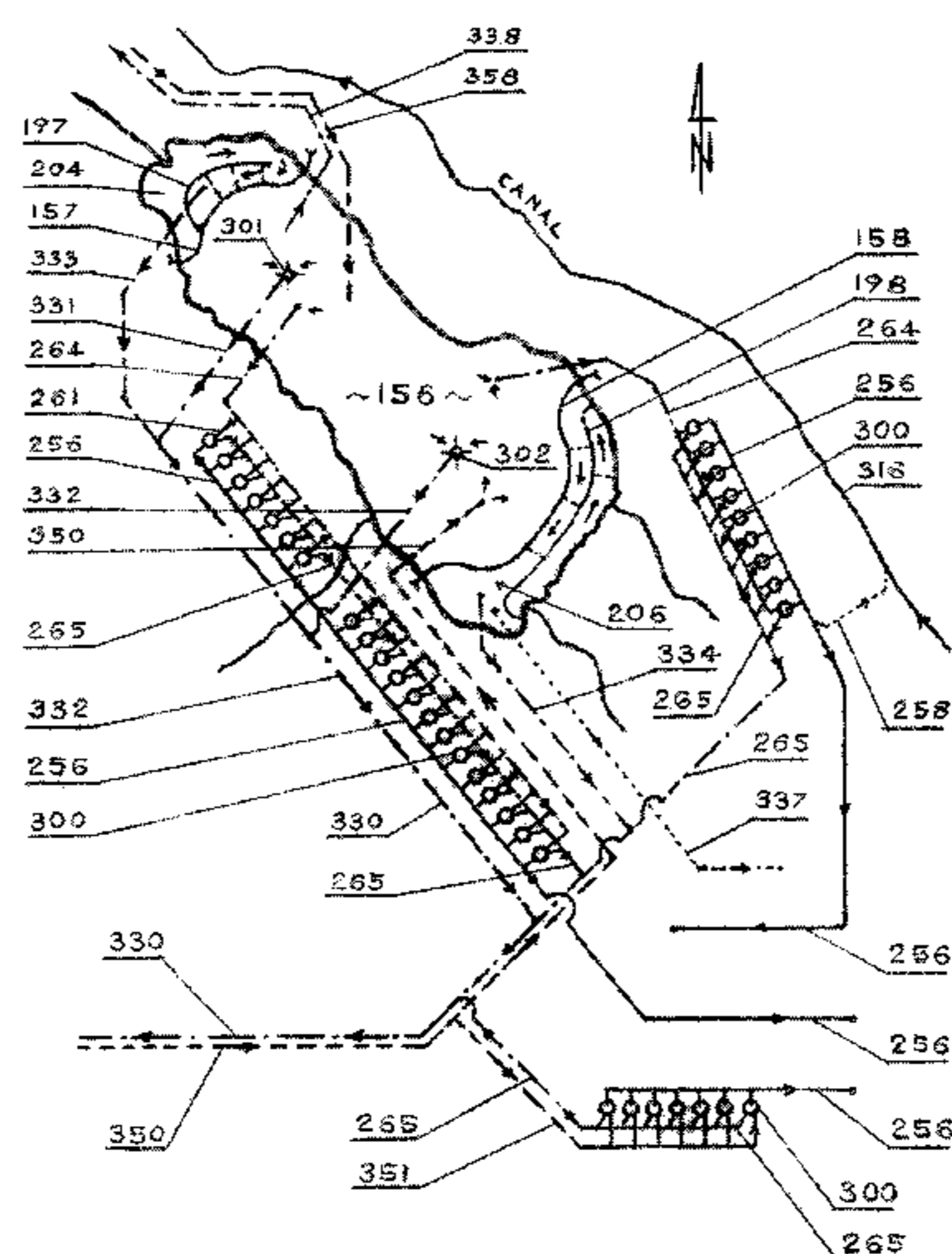
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(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **F03G 7/04** (2013.01); **E02B 1/00**  
(2013.01); **F24J 3/082** (2013.01); **F24J 3/086**  
(2013.01); **G21C 15/18** (2013.01); **G21D 1/02**  
(2013.01); **H02K 7/1823** (2013.01); **C02F**  
**2103/007** (2013.01); **F24J 2003/088** (2013.01);  
**Y02E 10/125** (2013.01); **Y02E 10/16**  
(2013.01); **Y02E 10/18** (2013.01); **Y02E 30/40**  
(2013.01); **Y02W 10/37** (2015.05)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method of harnessing geothermal energy to produce  
electricity without polluting the environment by using uni-  
versal portable closed loop systems is provided. The Scien-  
tific Geothermal Technology, The Self Contained In-Ground  
Geothermal Generator; The Self Contained Heat Exchanger;  
and The IN-LINE PUMP consist of several designs and  
variations complementing each other and/or operating sepa-  
rately in many different applications in energy sectors. The  
system can be used for harnessing heat from established lava  
(tube) flows; harnessing the waste heat from the flame on top  
of flare stacks; and other situation where a source of heat is  
difficult to access or is not suitable for relatively heavy  
equipment of a power plant or power unit. Also, included is  
an exemplary use for restoration of the Salton Sea which  
implements the Scientific Geothermal Technology for  
exchanging water from a salty terminal lake with oceanic  
water and for production of electricity and fresh water.

**18 Claims, 43 Drawing Sheets**



**Related U.S. Application Data**

of application No. 13/655,272, filed on Oct. 18, 2012, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 13/053,029, filed on Mar. 21, 2011, now Pat. No. 8,713,940, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 12/197,073, filed on Aug. 22, 2008, now Pat. No. 8,281,591, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 11/770,543, filed on Jun. 28, 2007, now Pat. No. 7,849,690.

- (51) **Int. Cl.**  
*G21C 15/18* (2006.01)  
*C02F 103/00* (2006.01)

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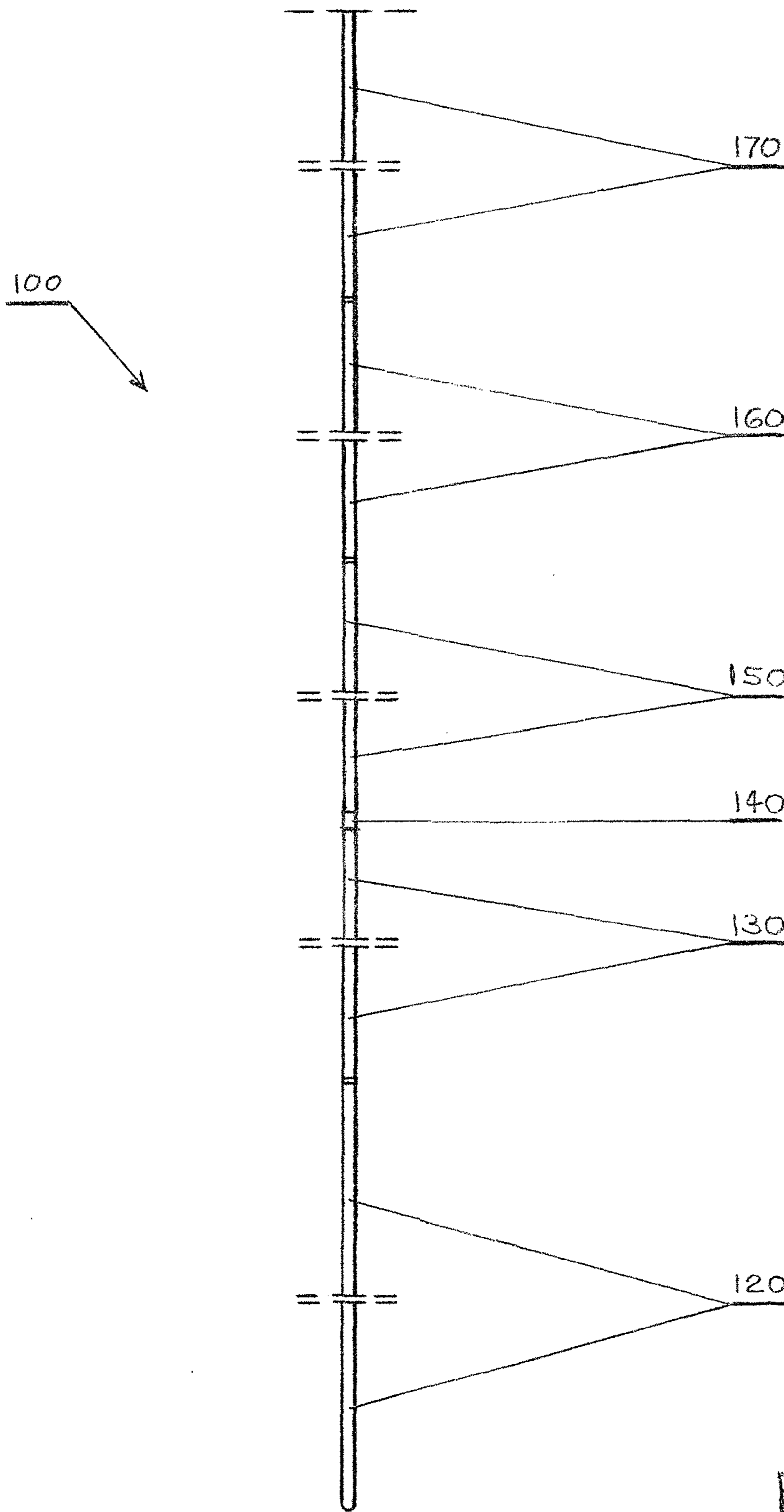


FIG. 1

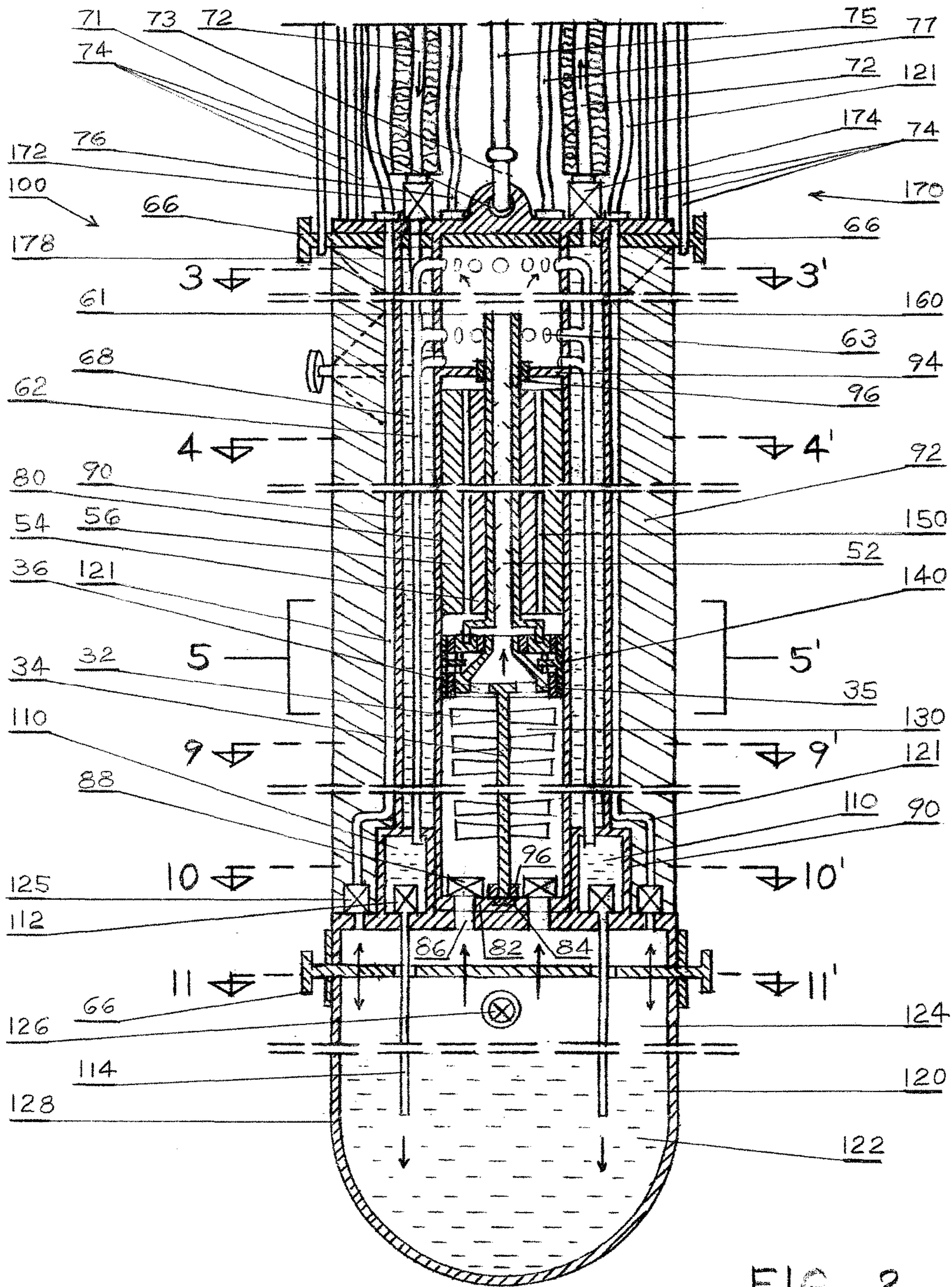
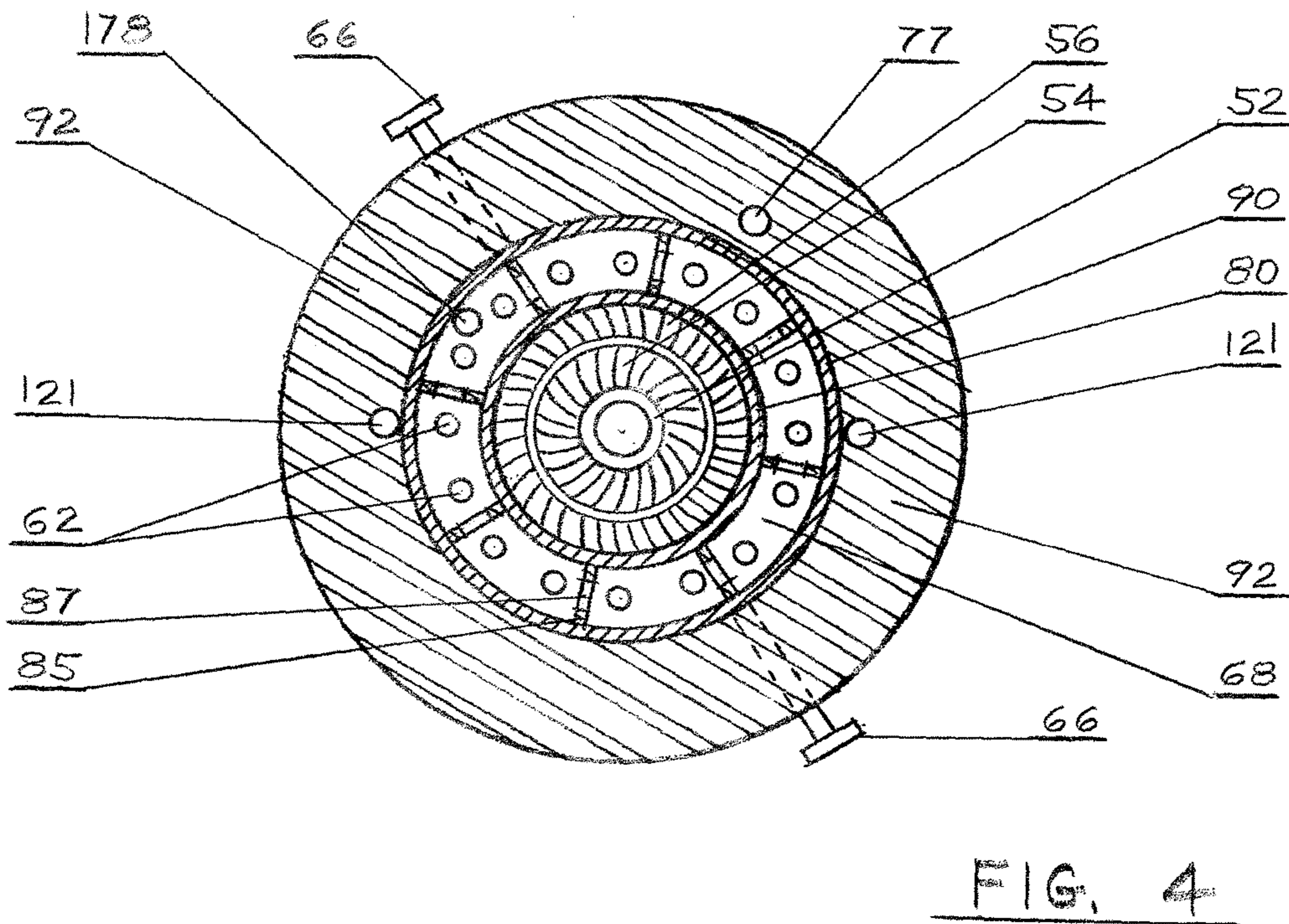
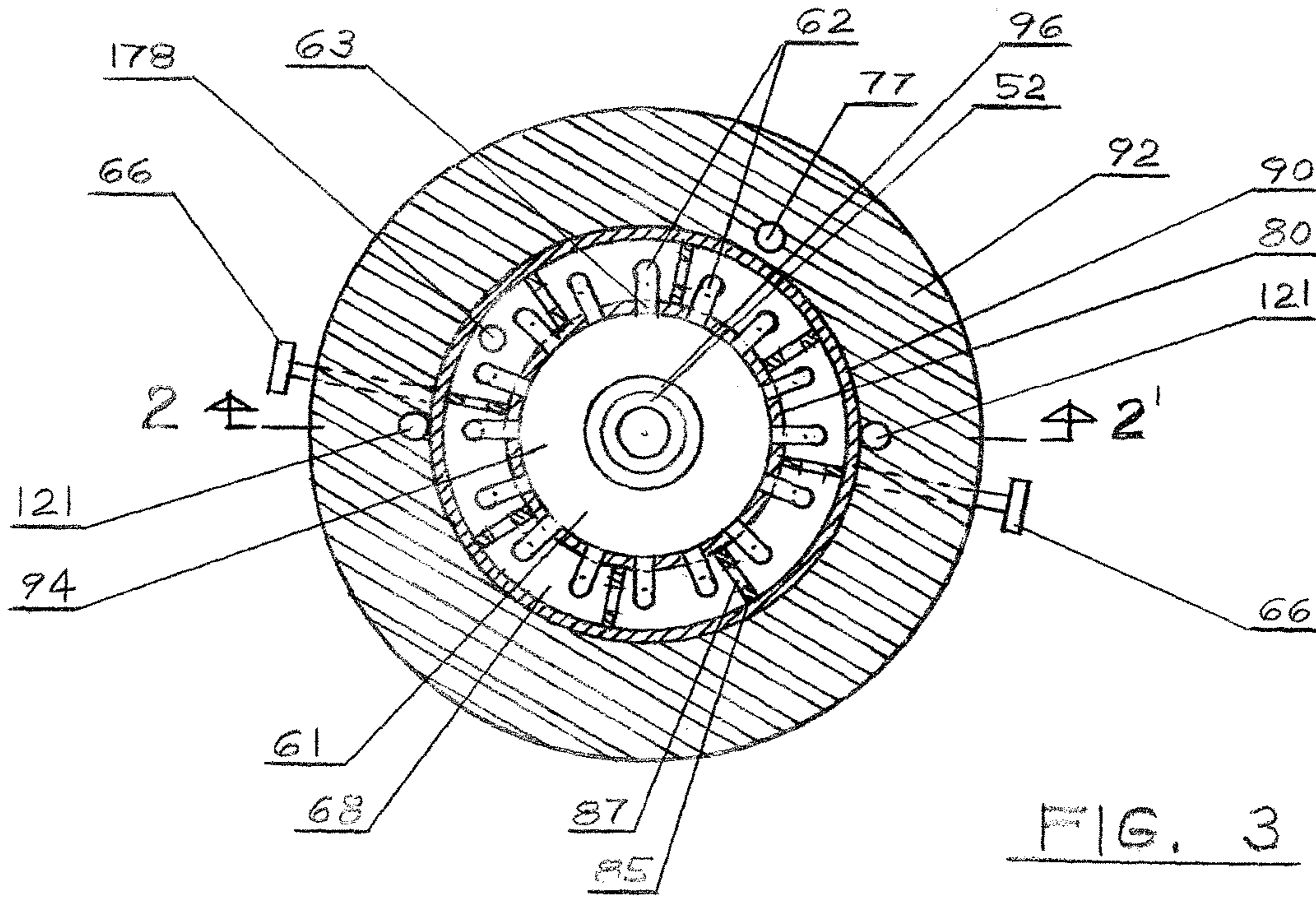


FIG. 2



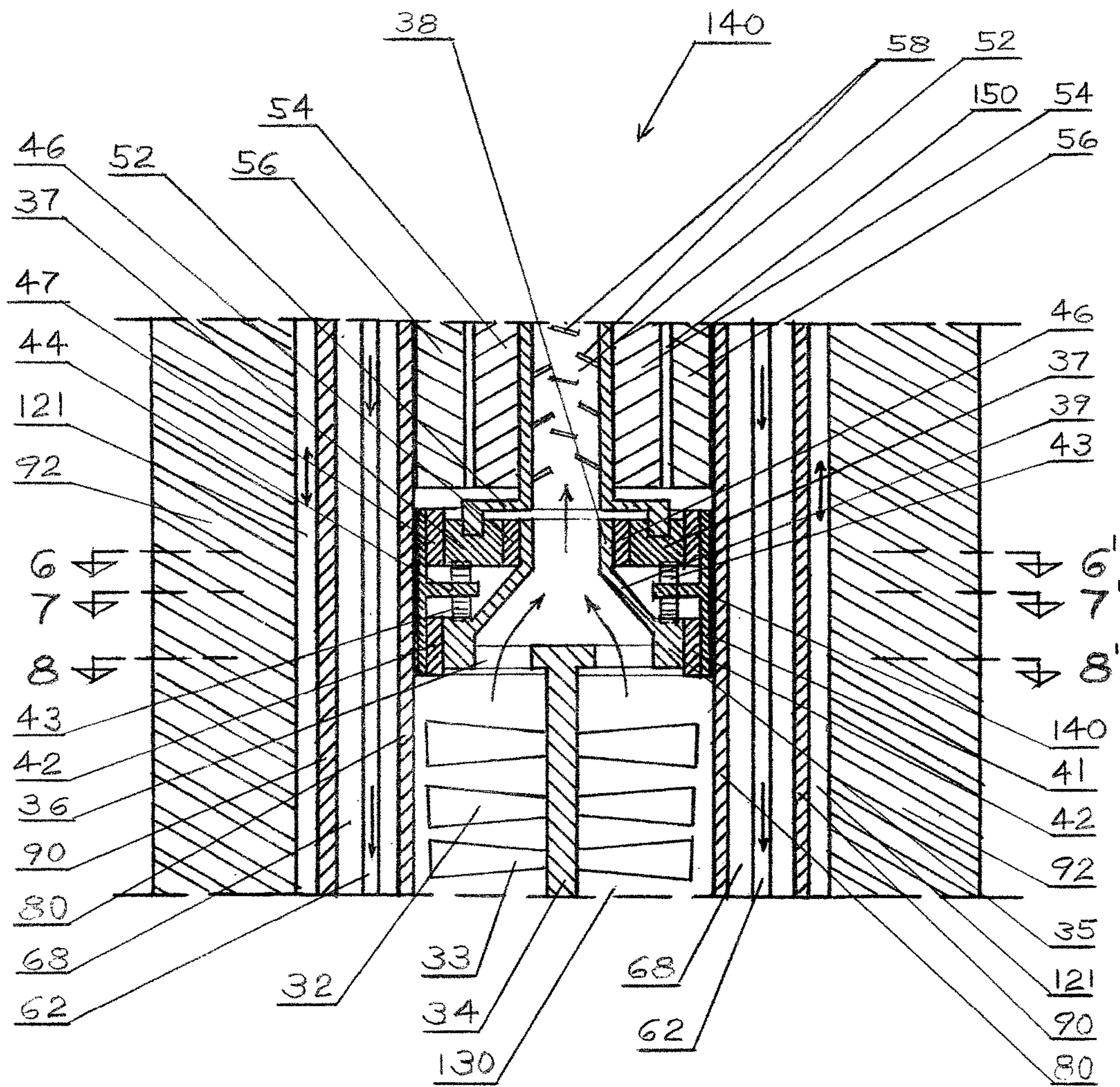
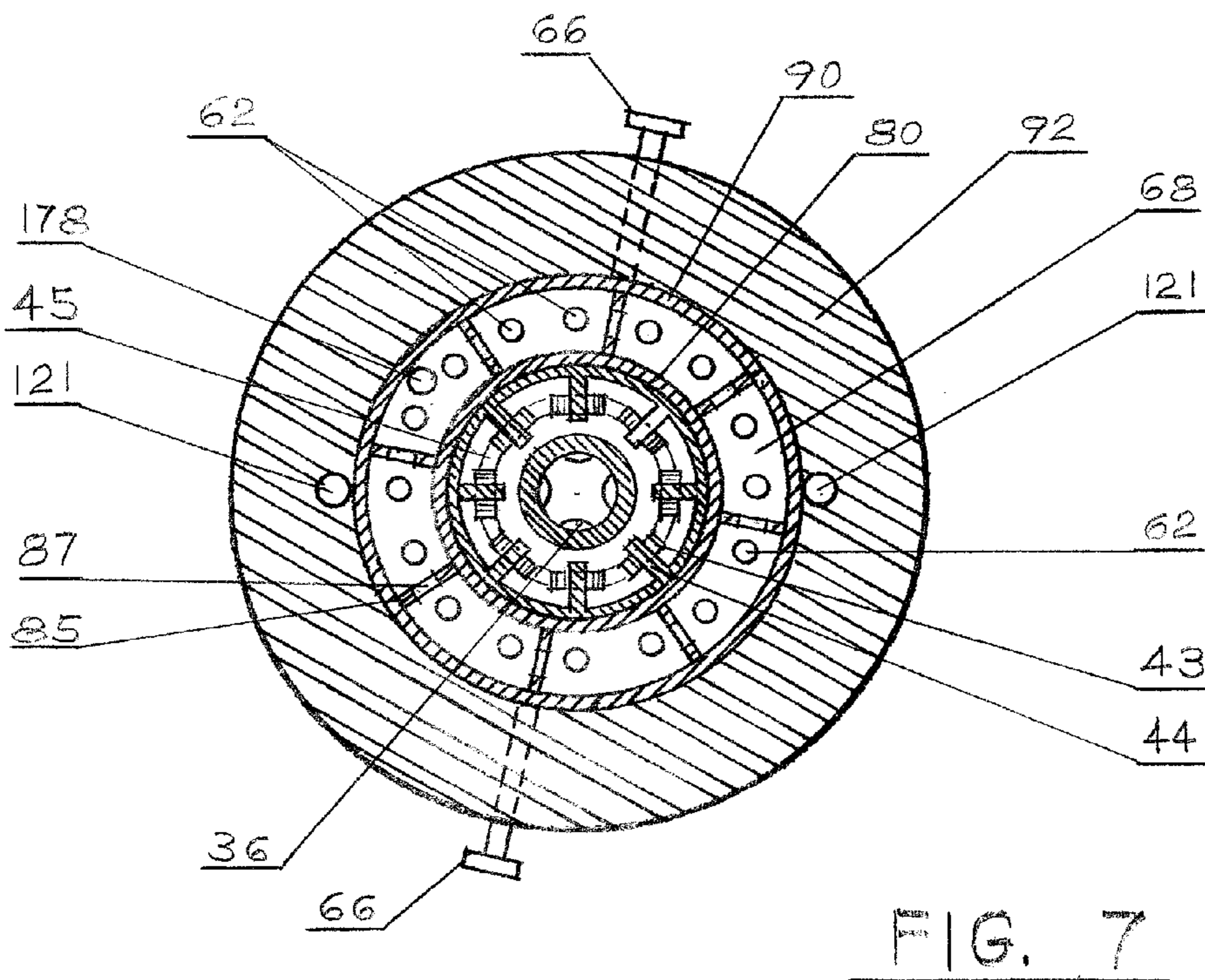
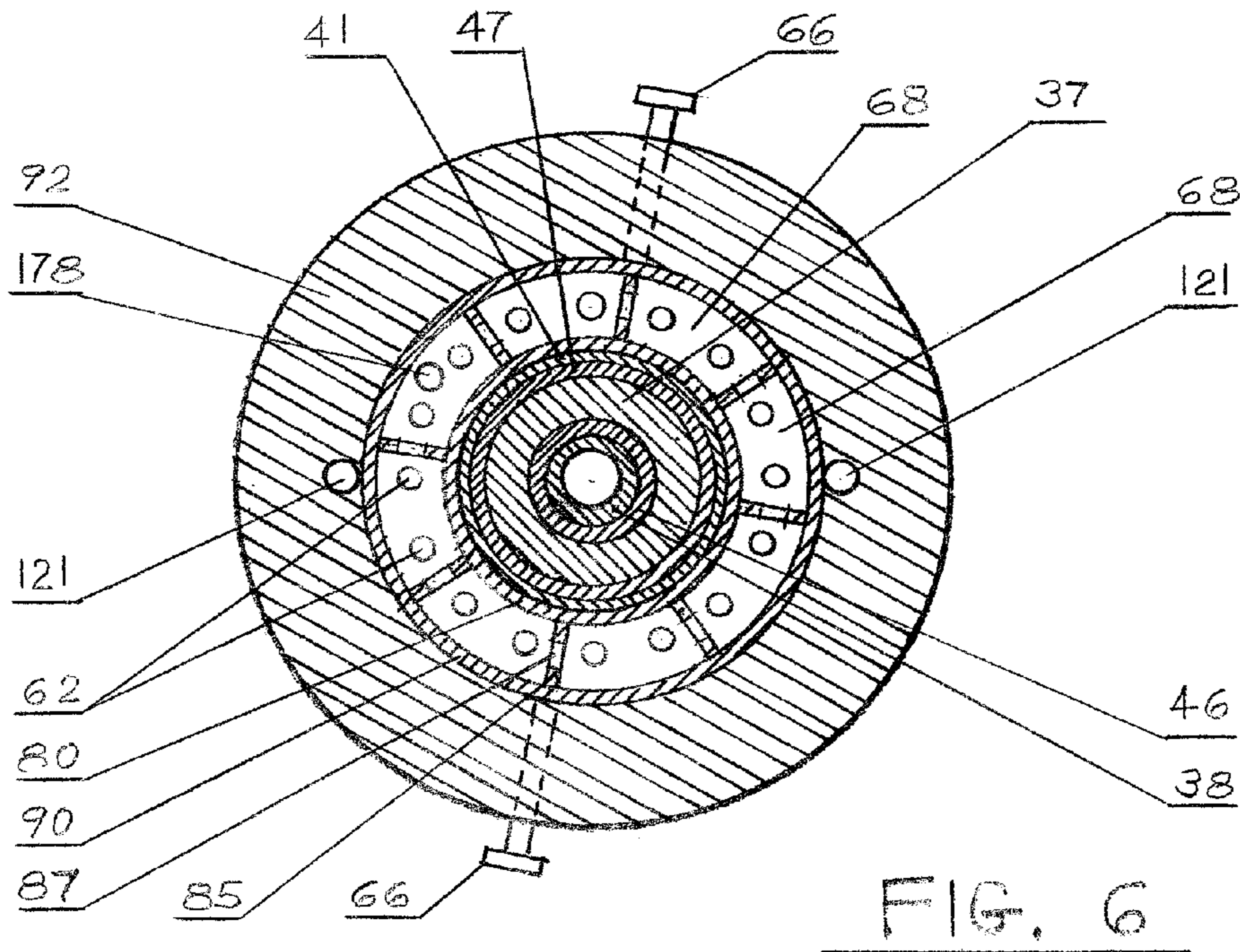
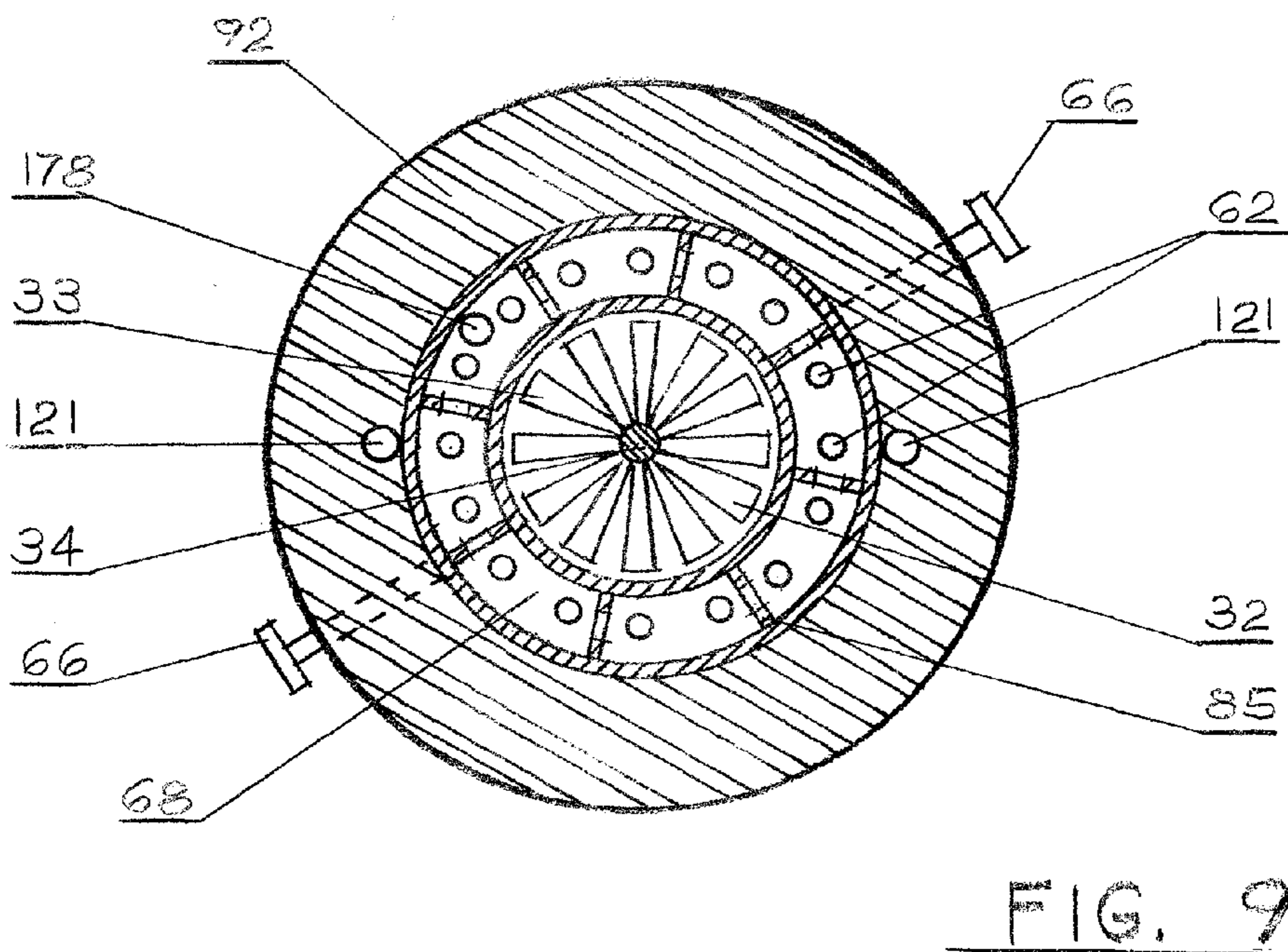
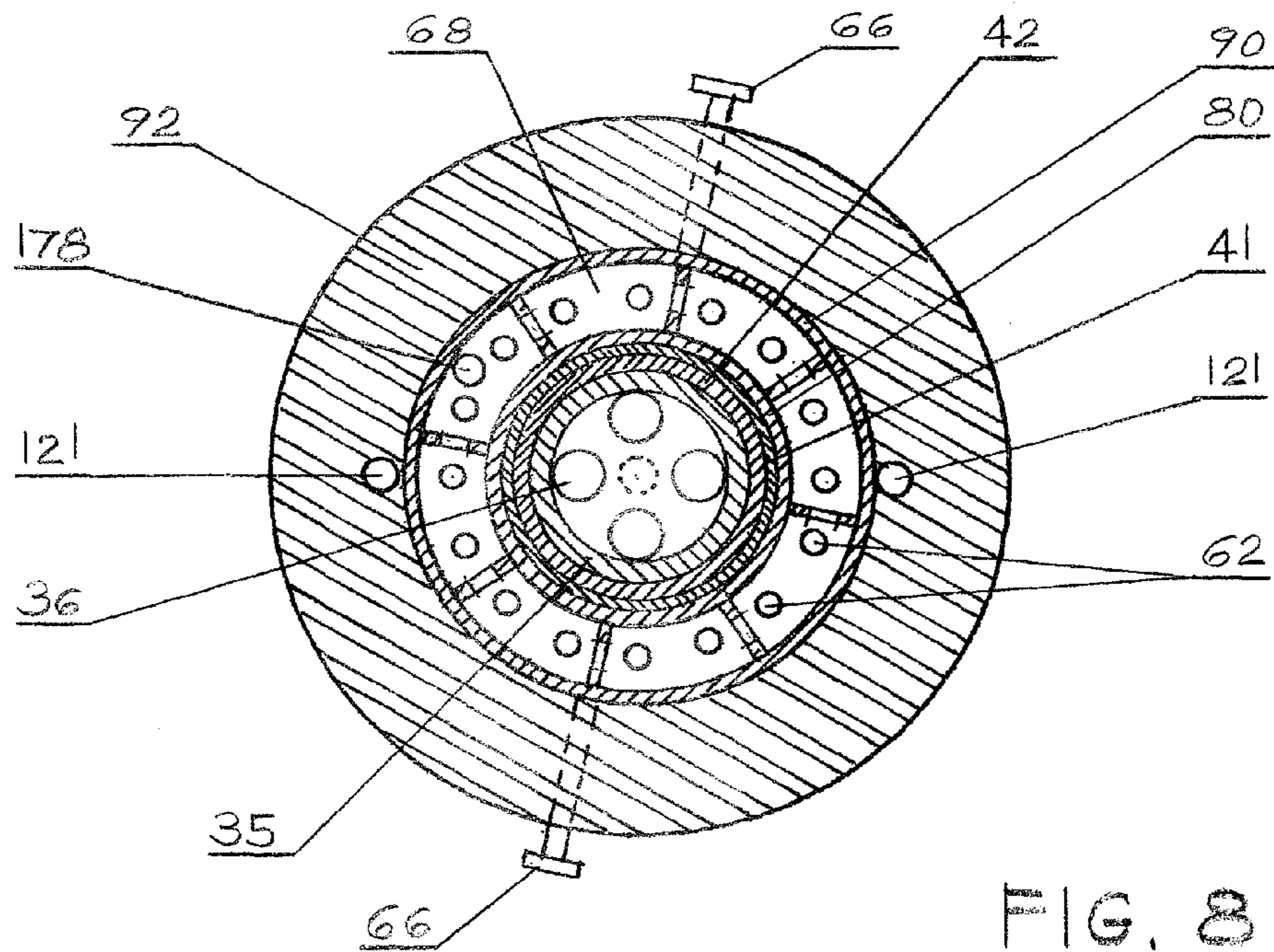


FIG. 5







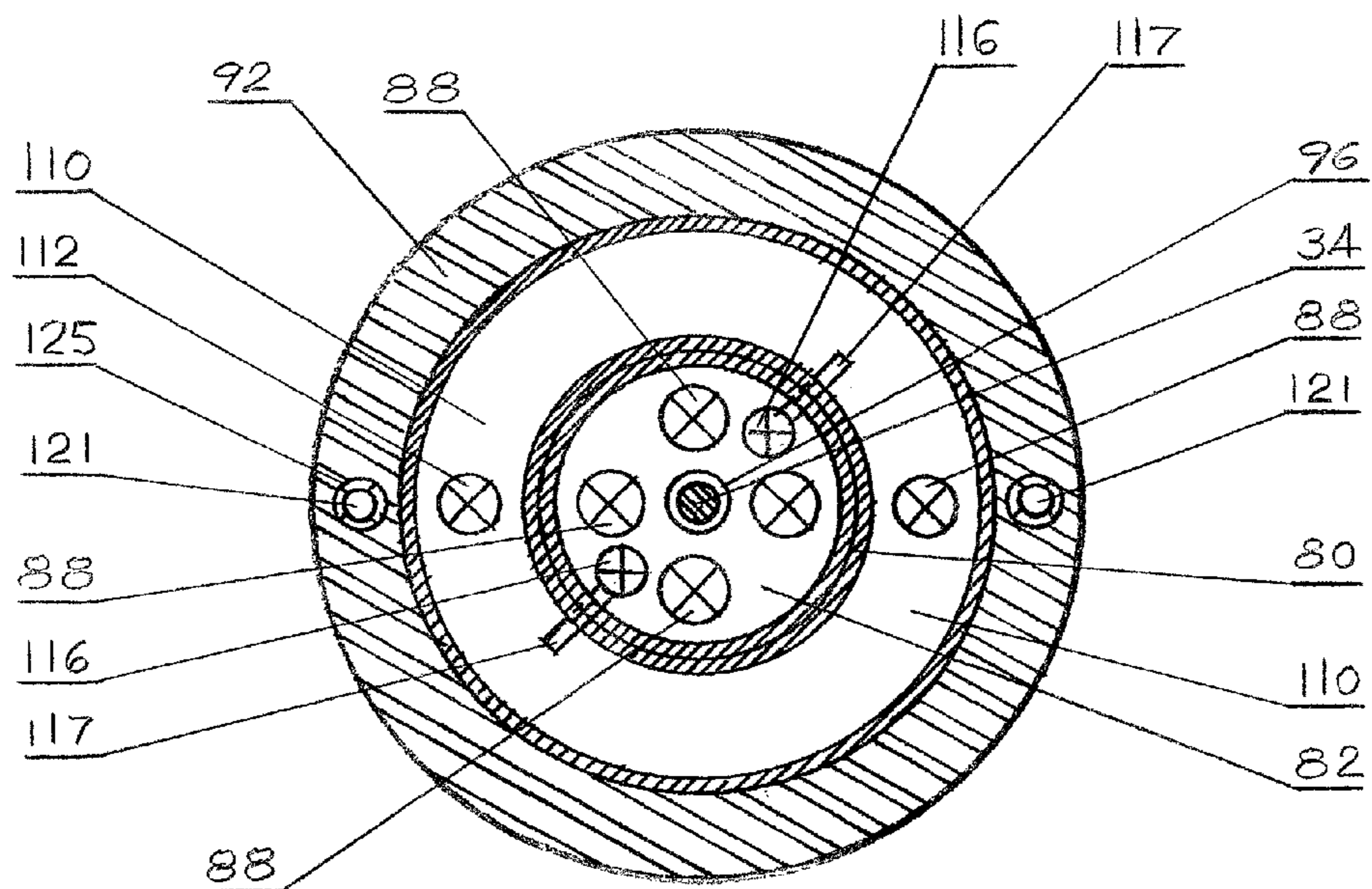


FIG. 10

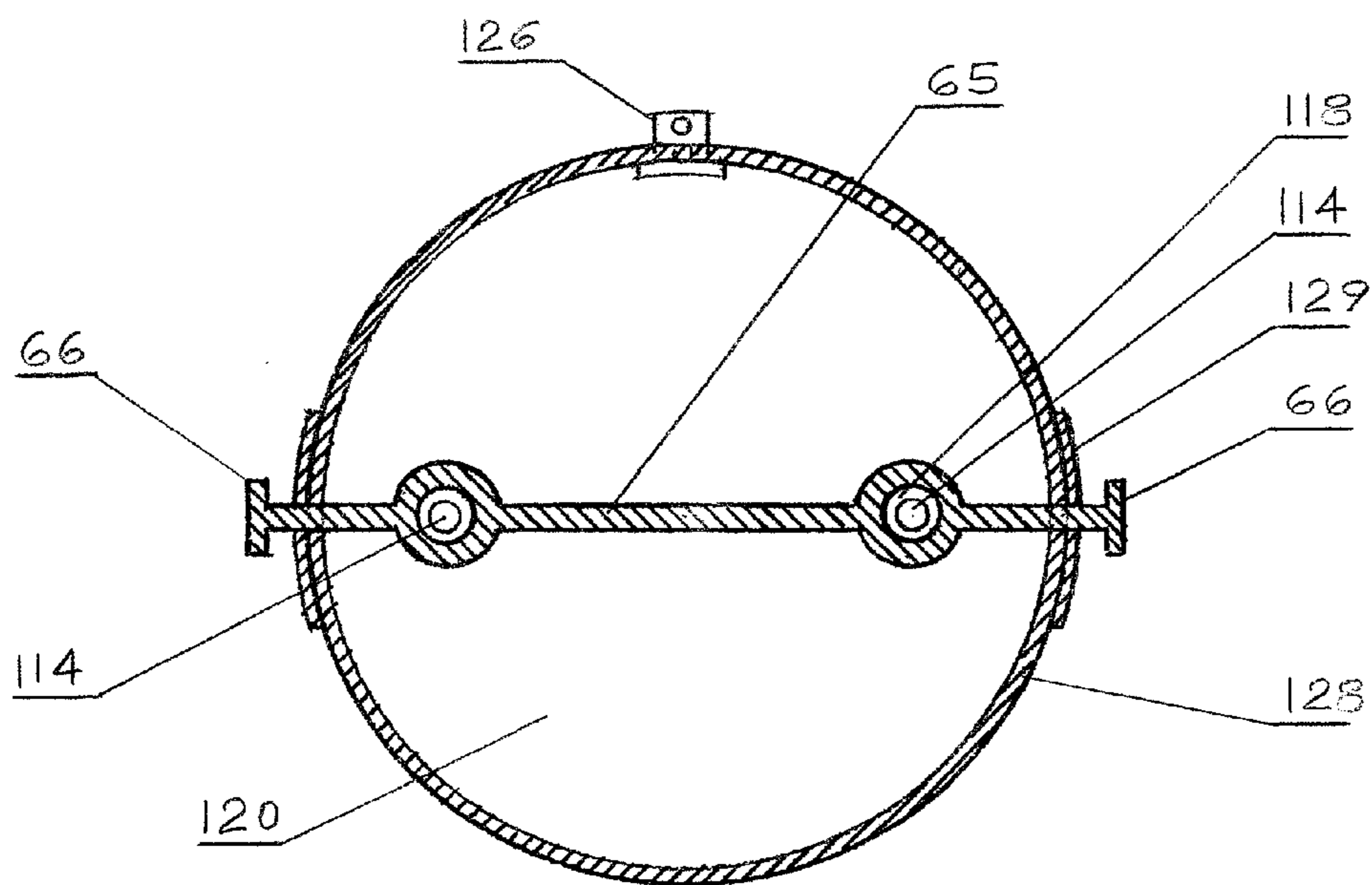


FIG. 11

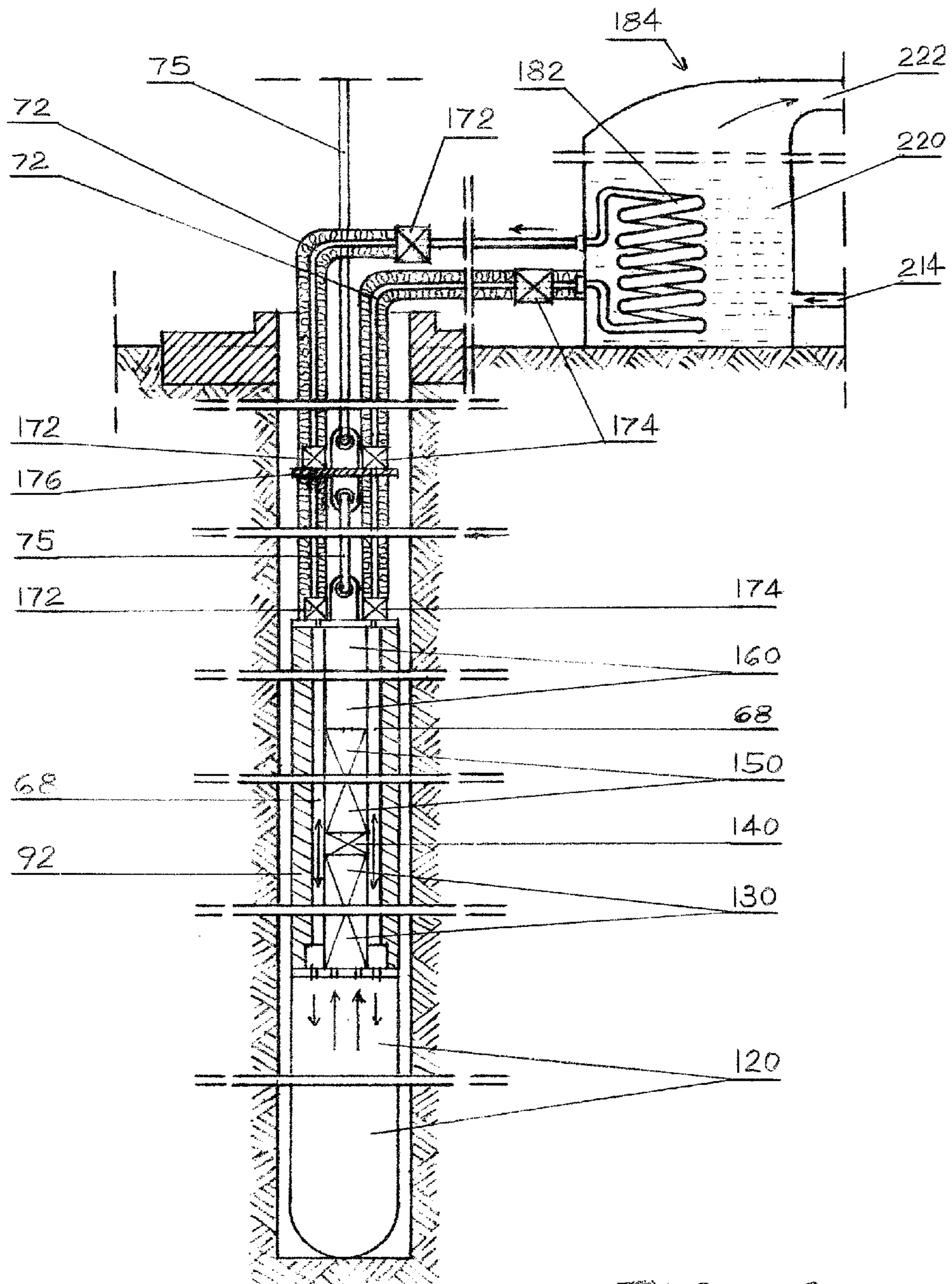


FIG. 12

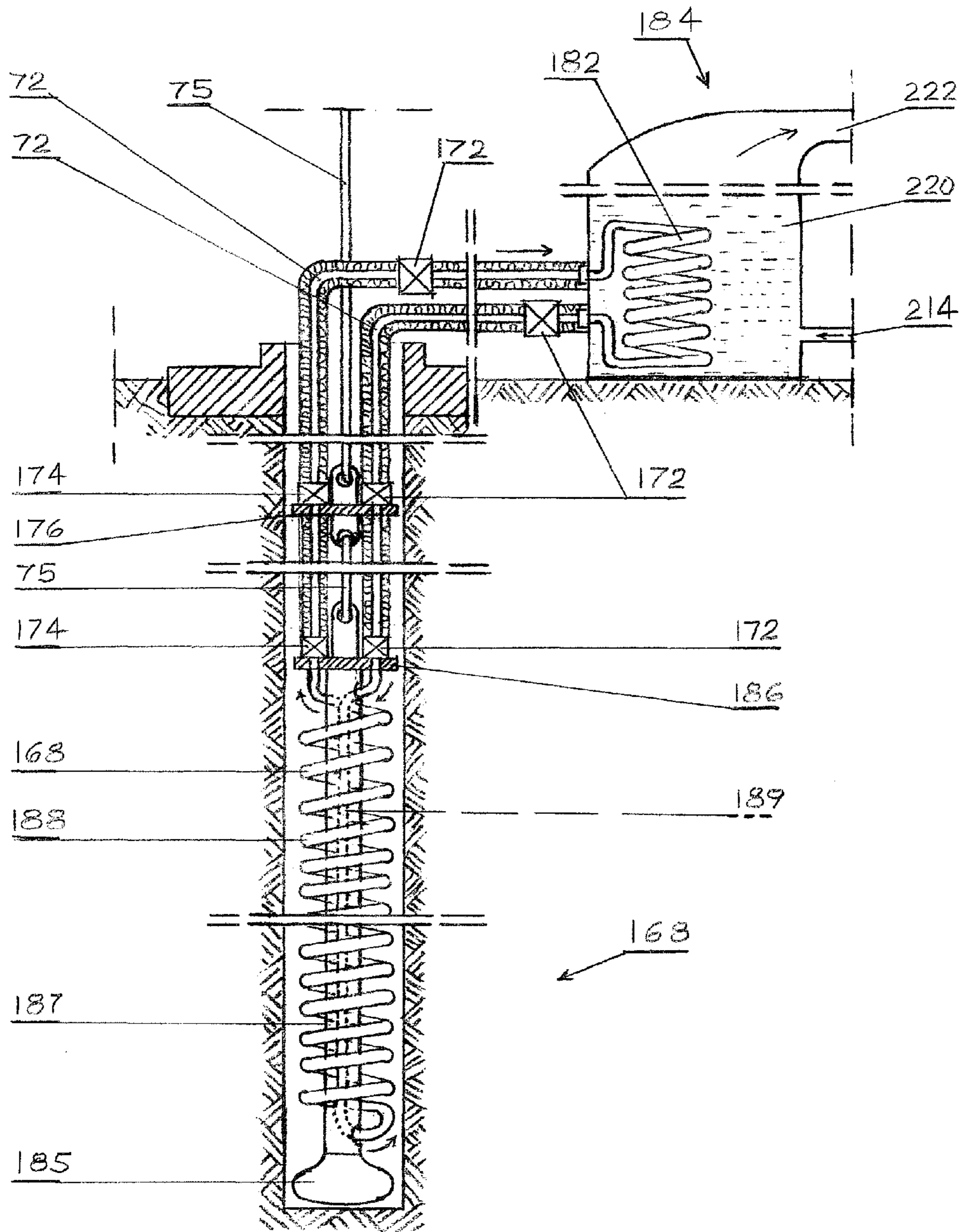


FIG. 13

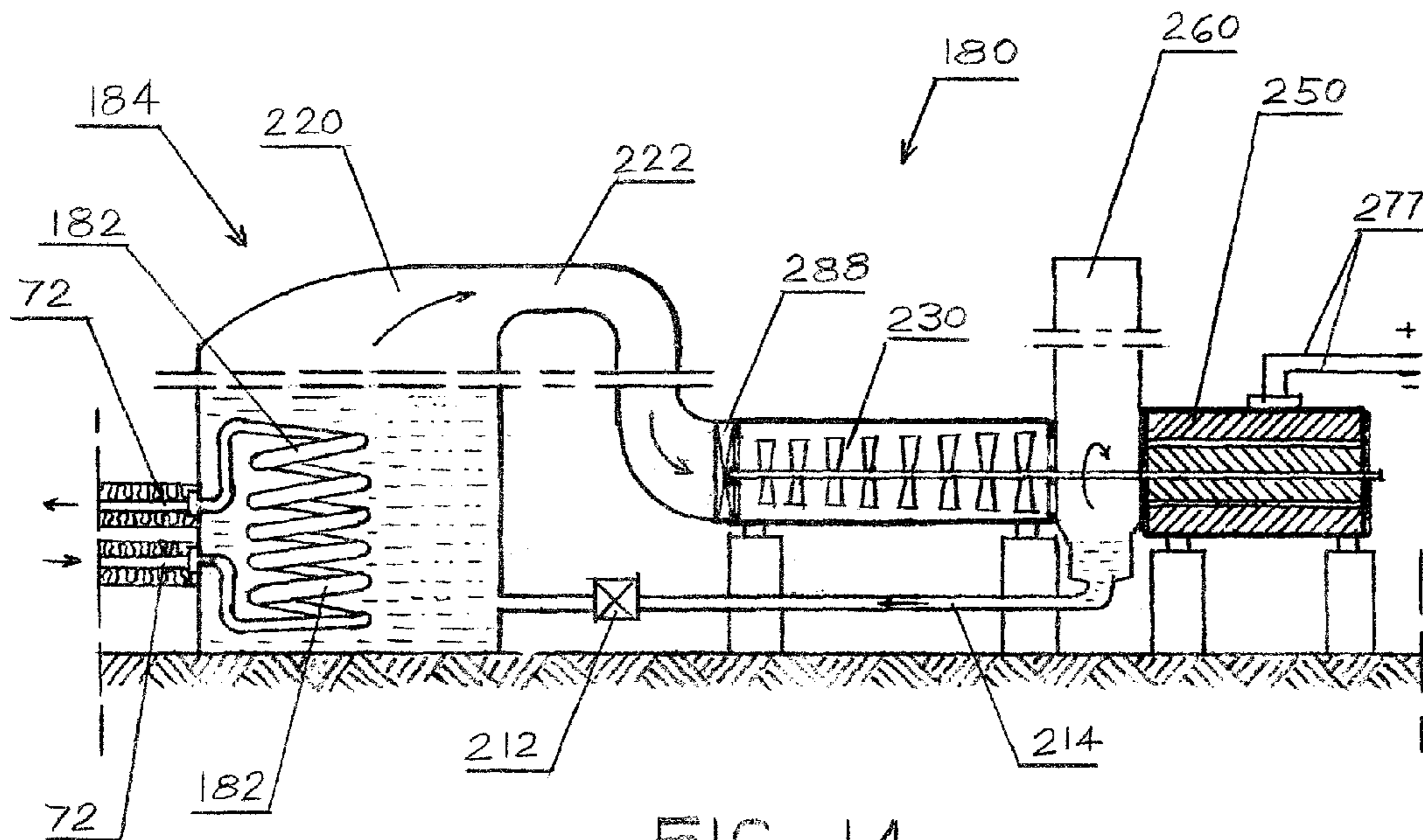


FIG. 14

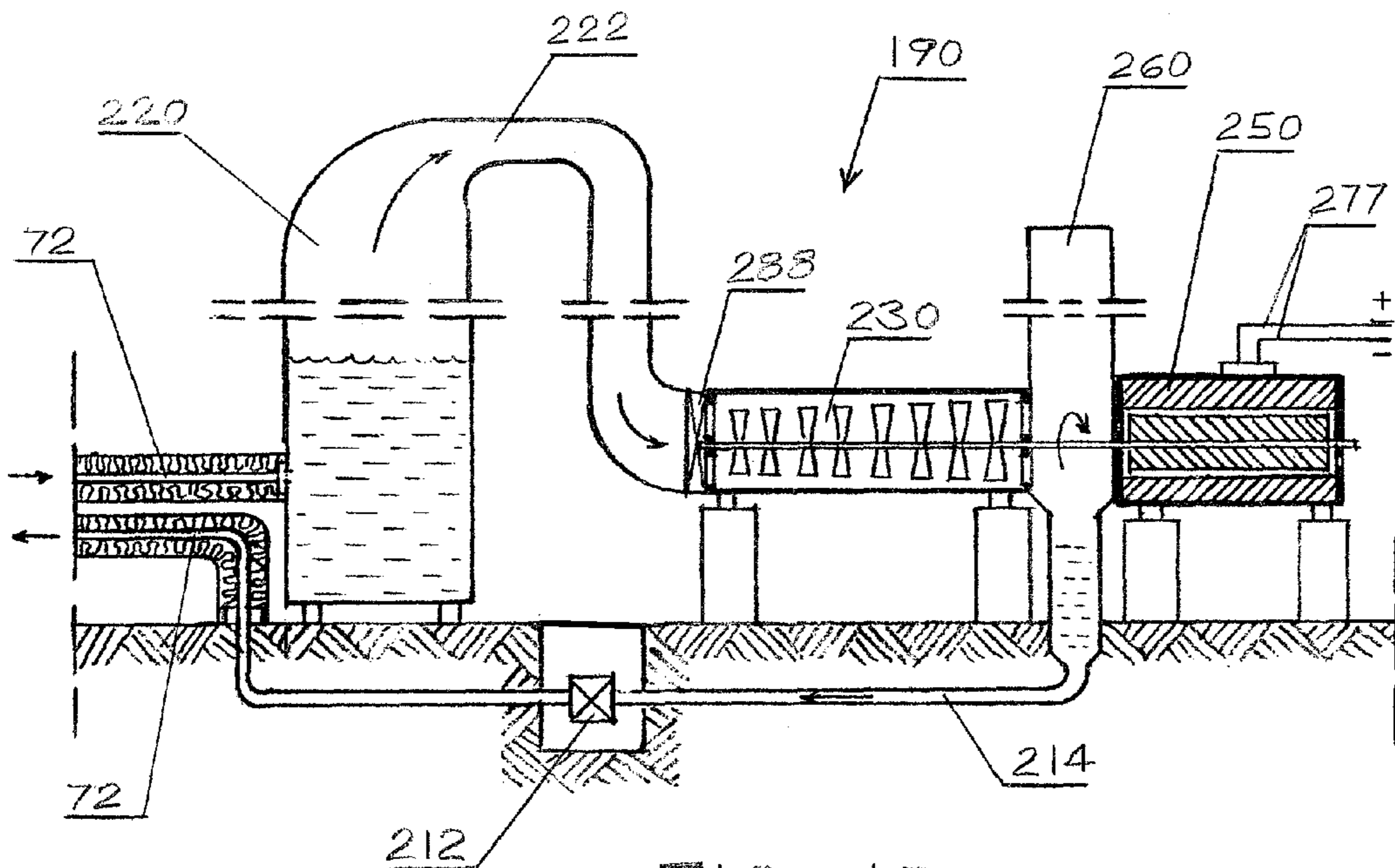


FIG. 15

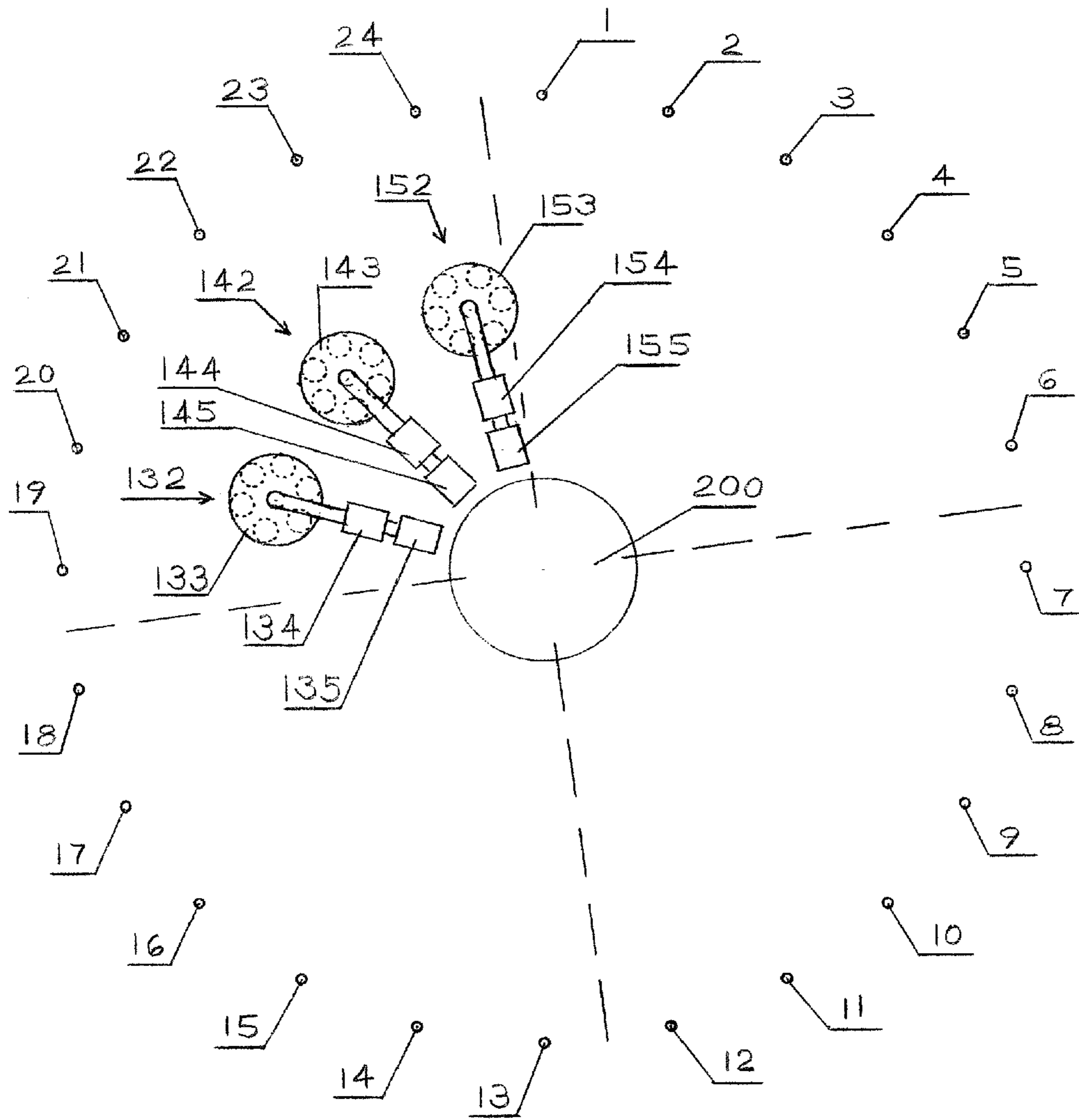


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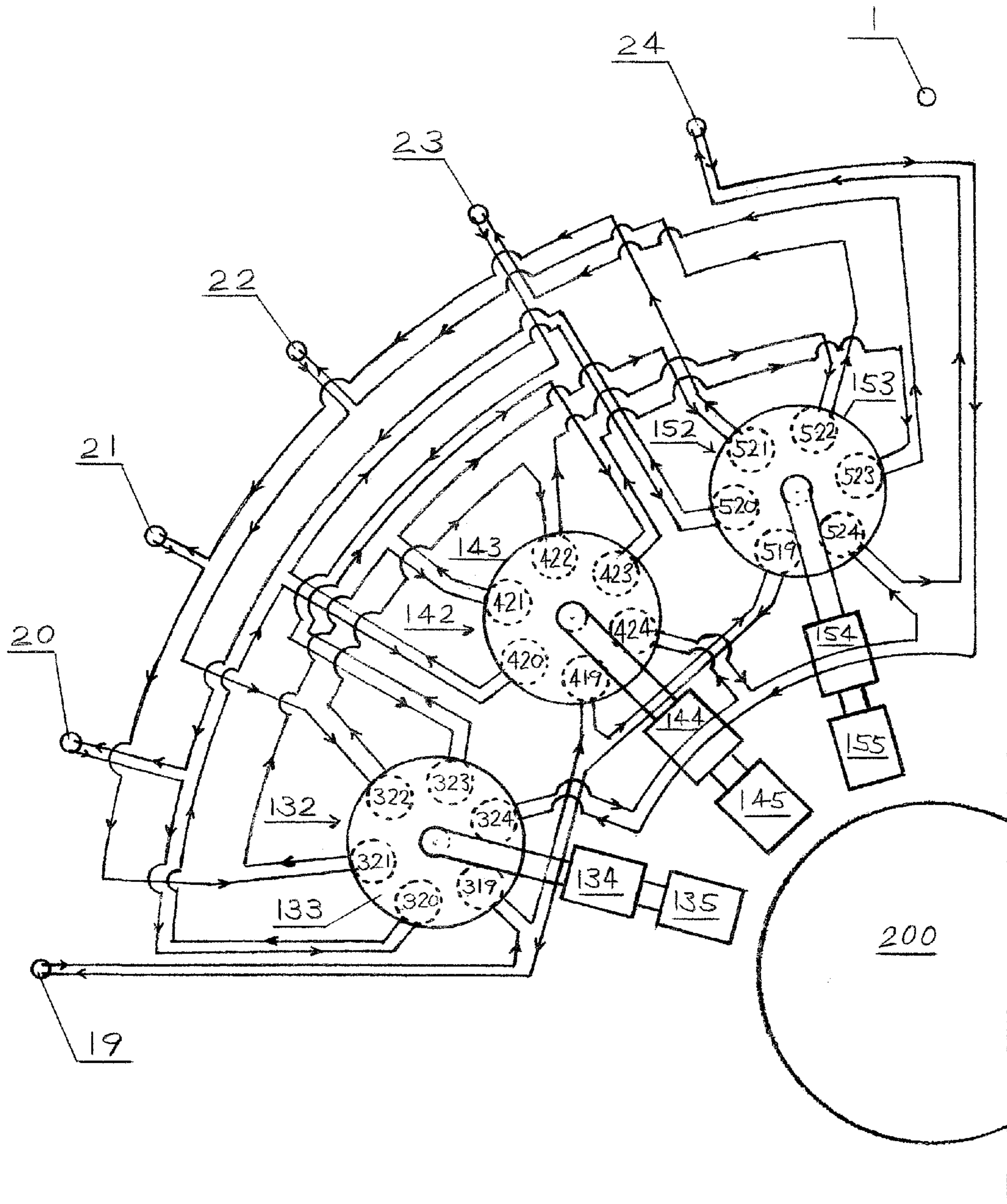


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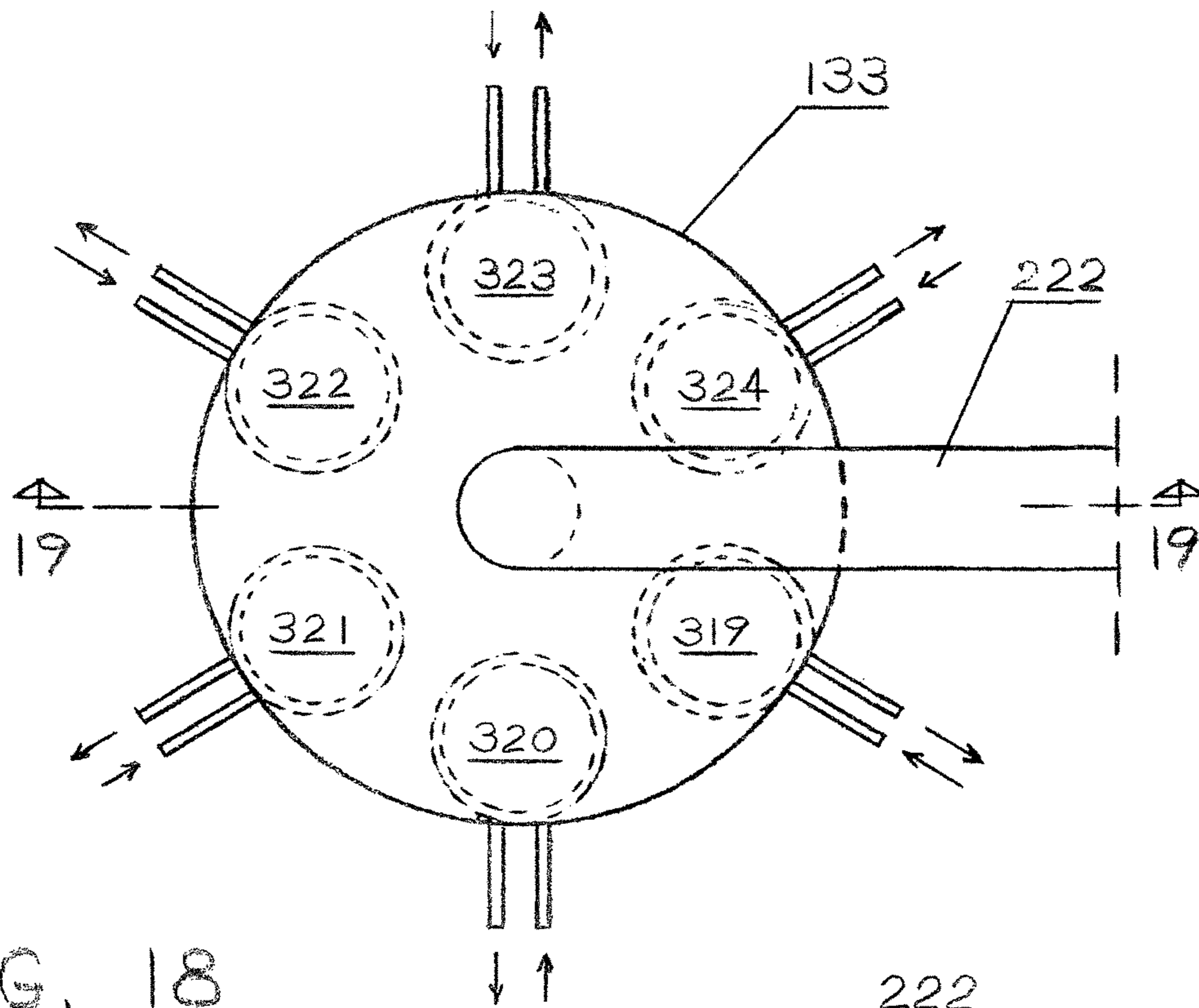


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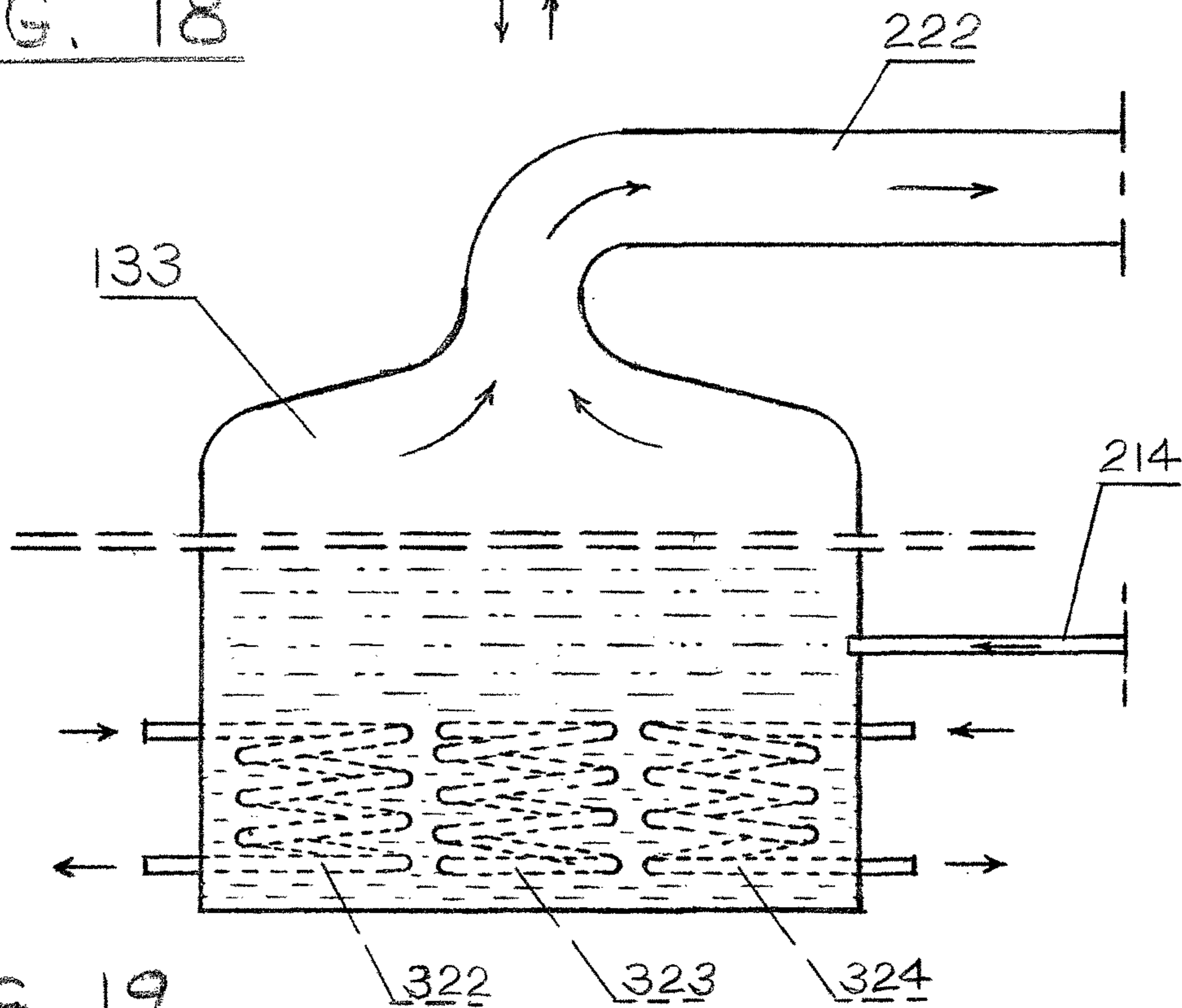


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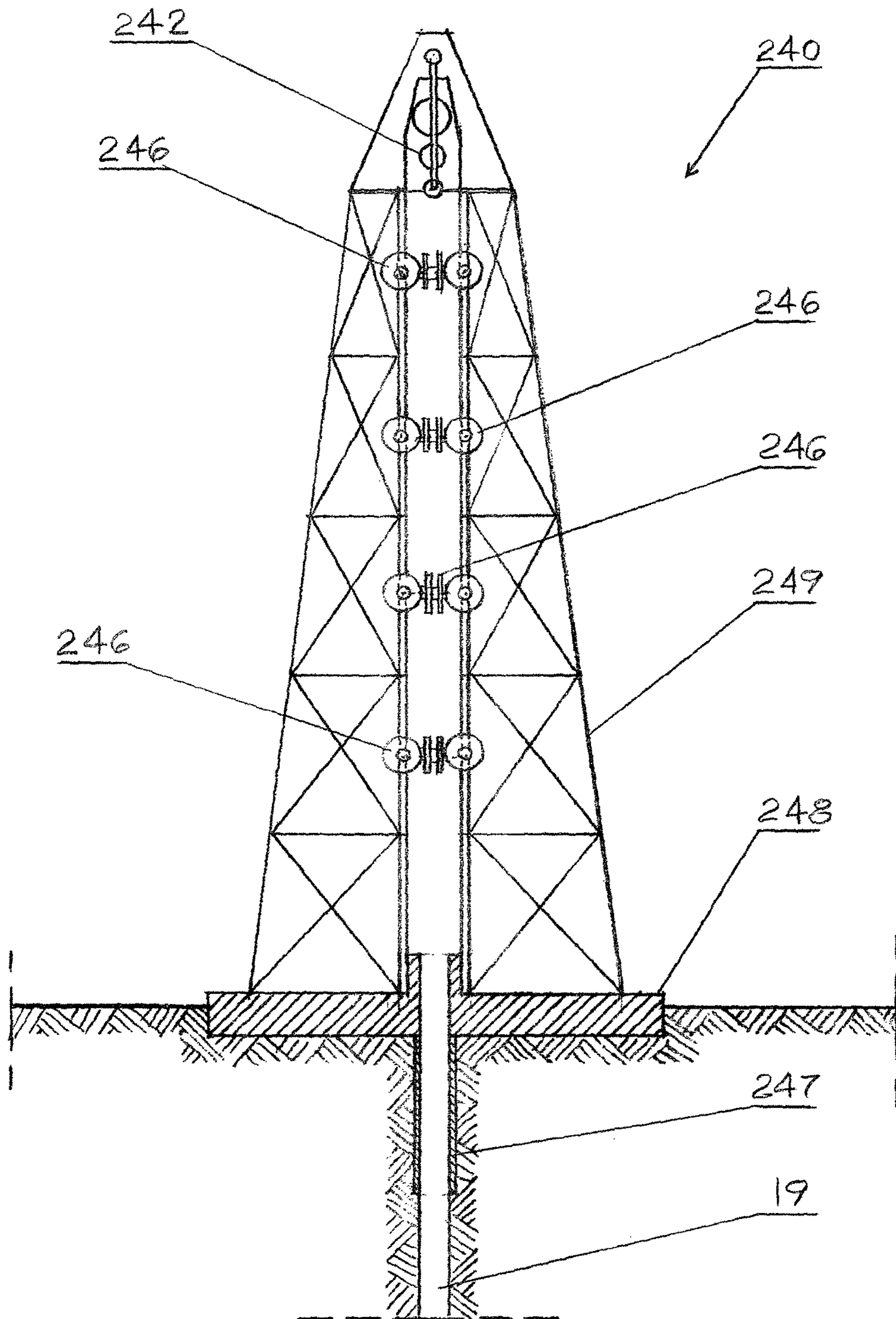


FIG. 20



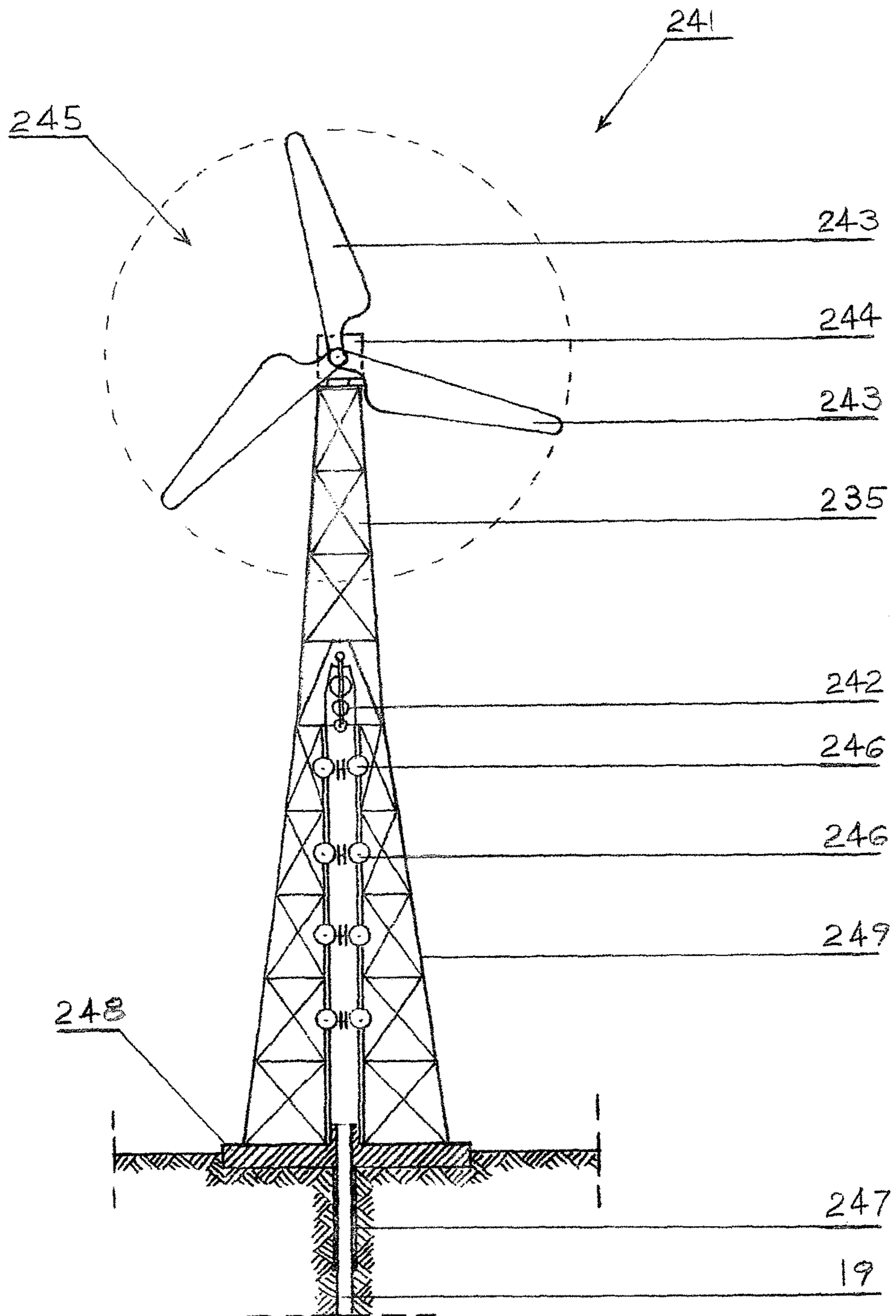


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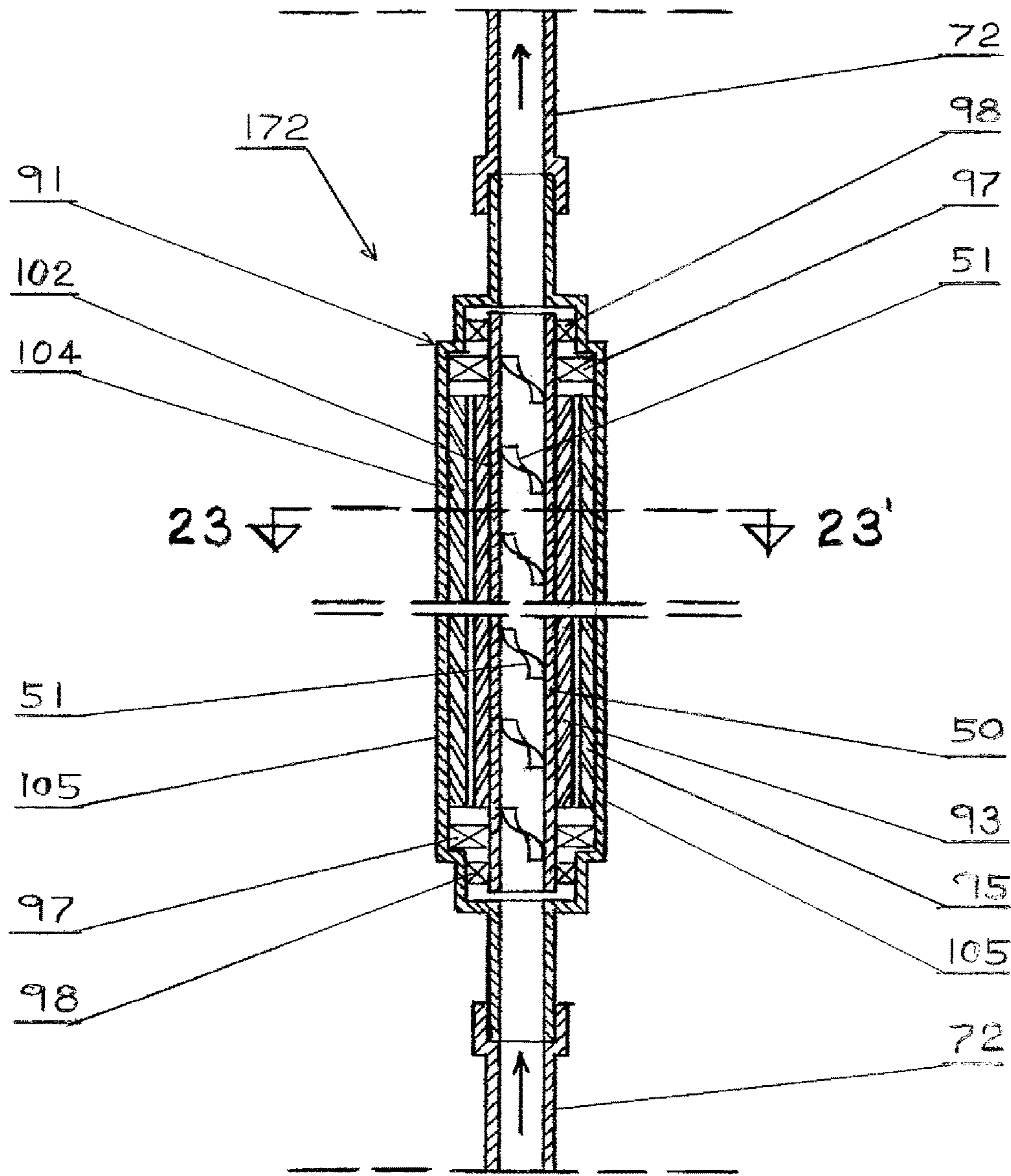


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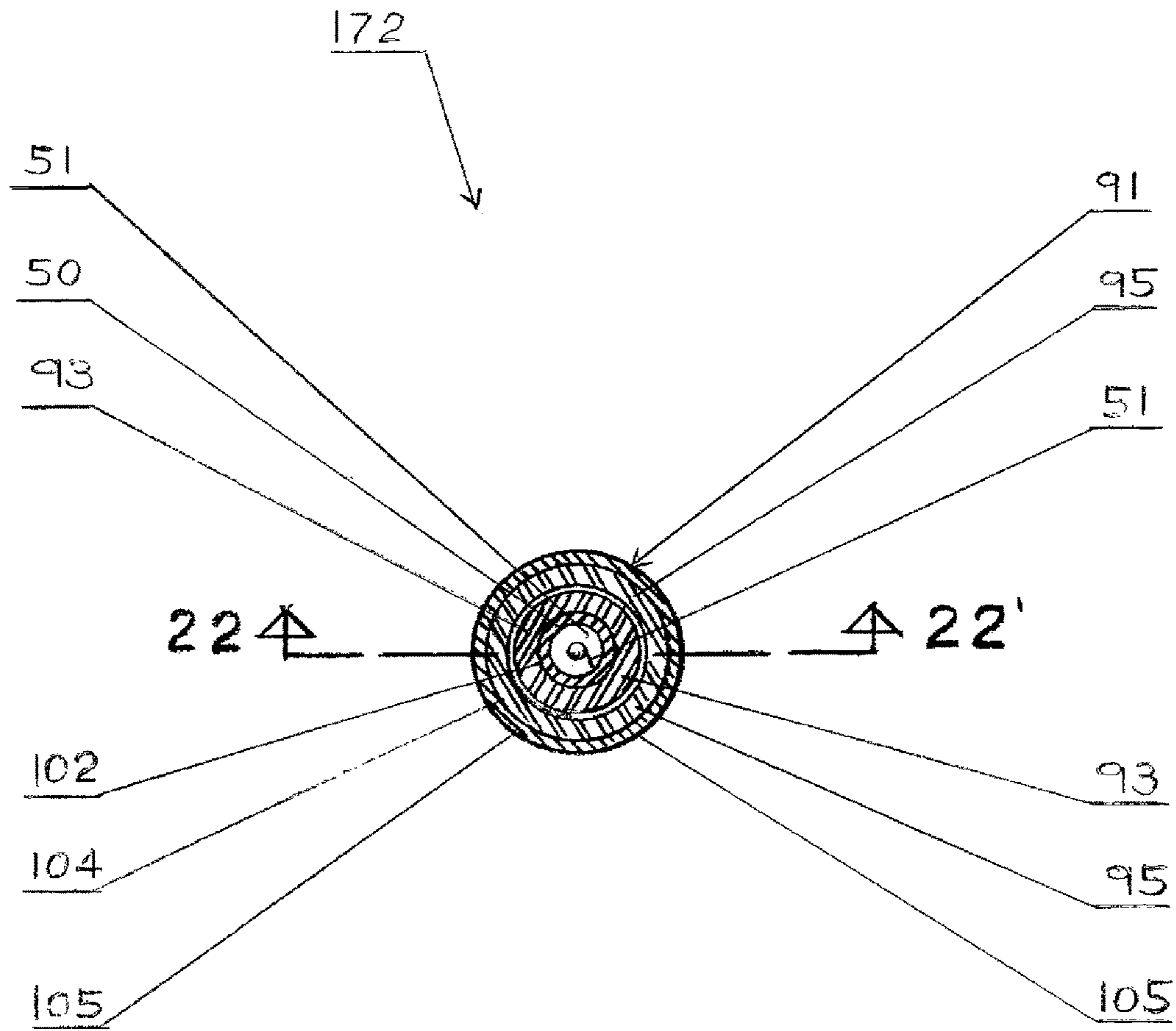


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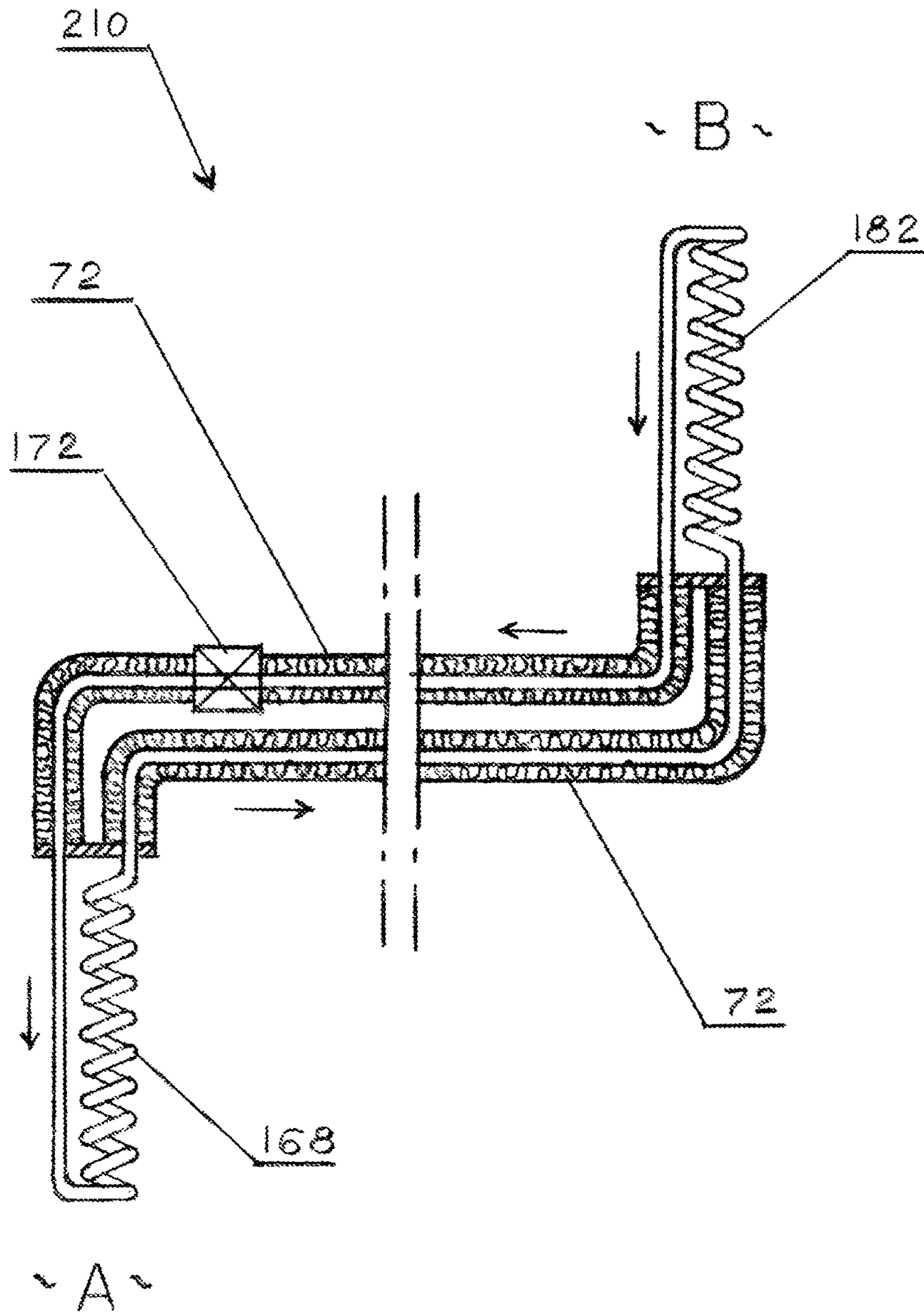


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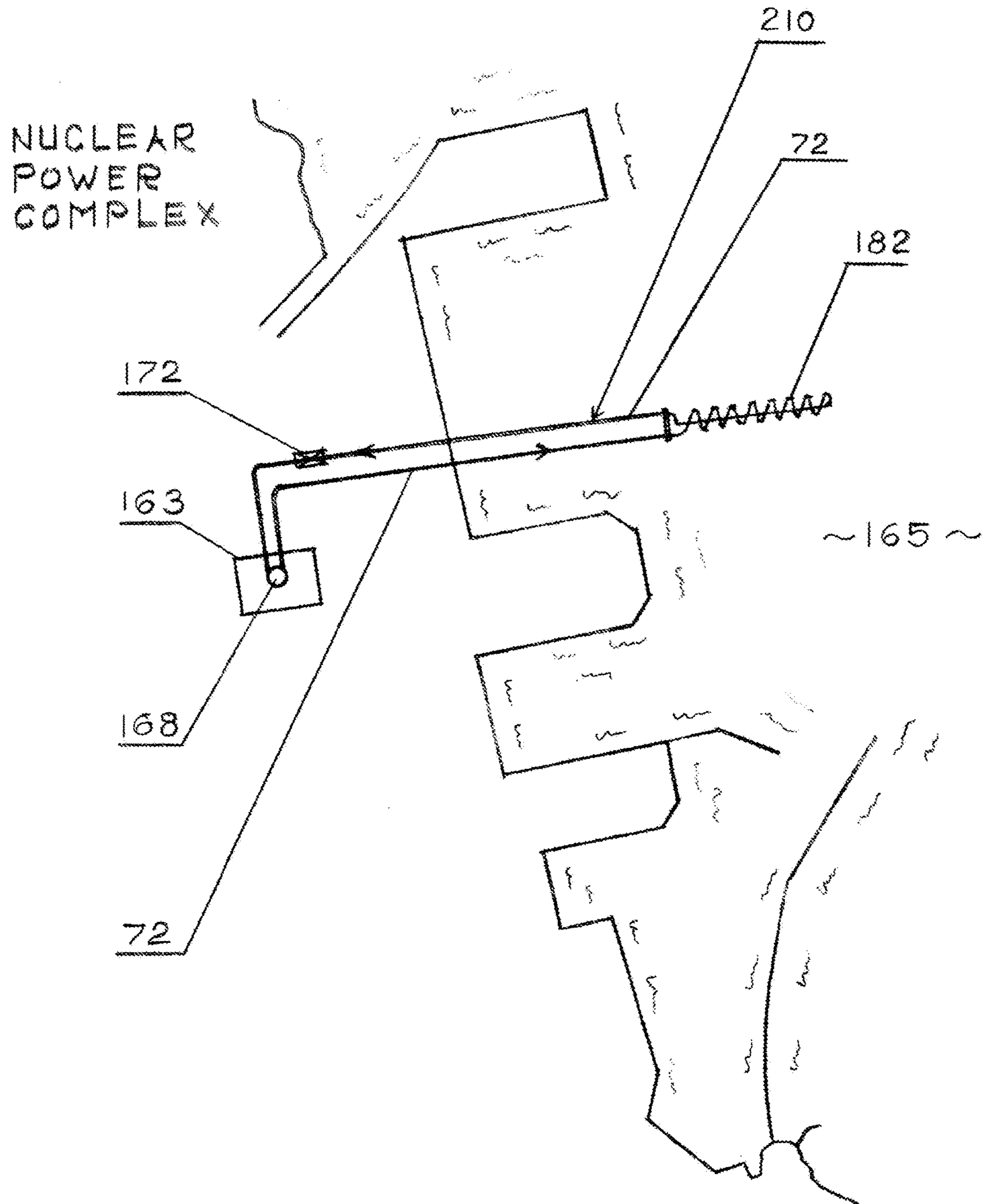
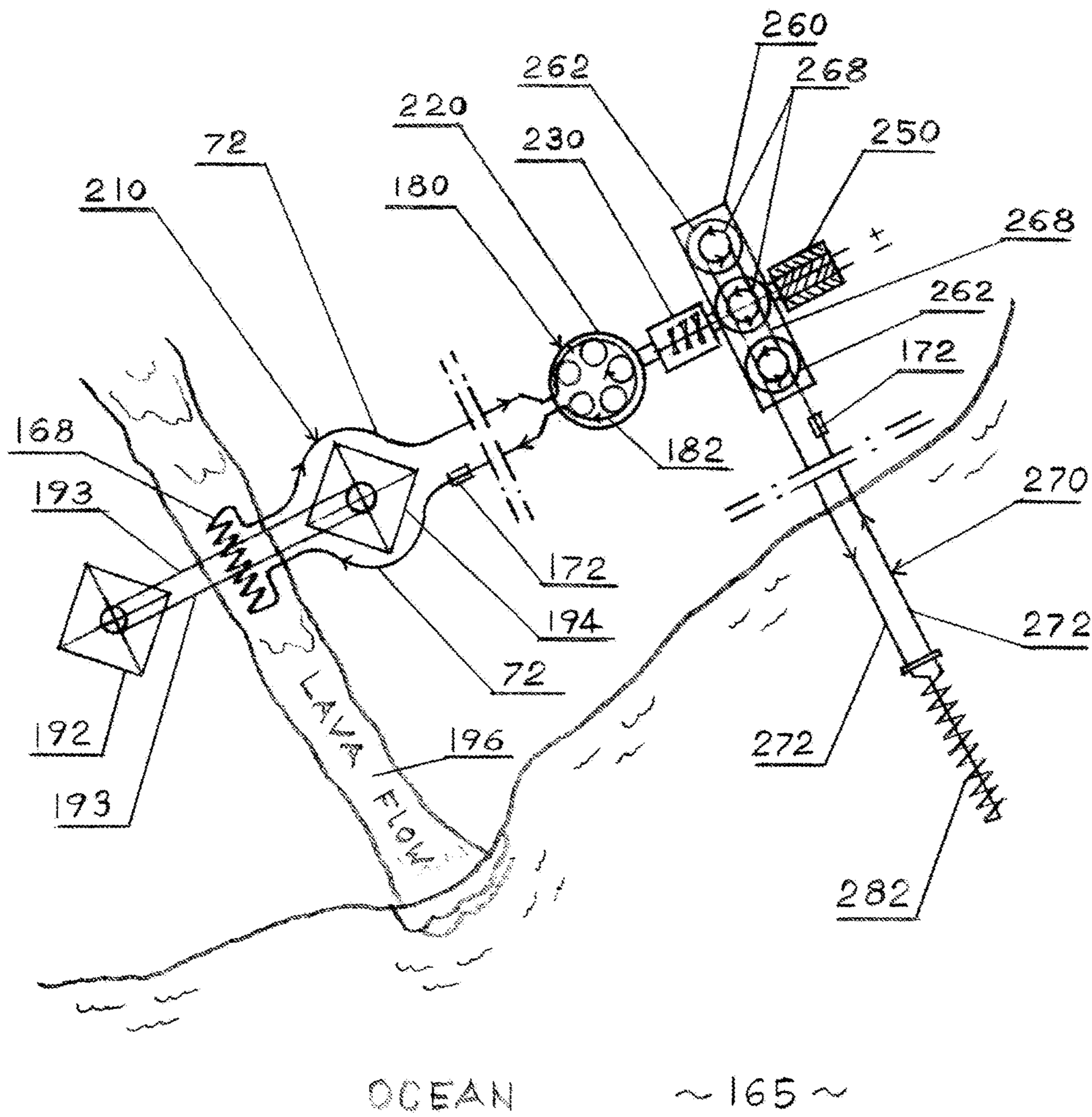


FIG. 25



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FIG. 26

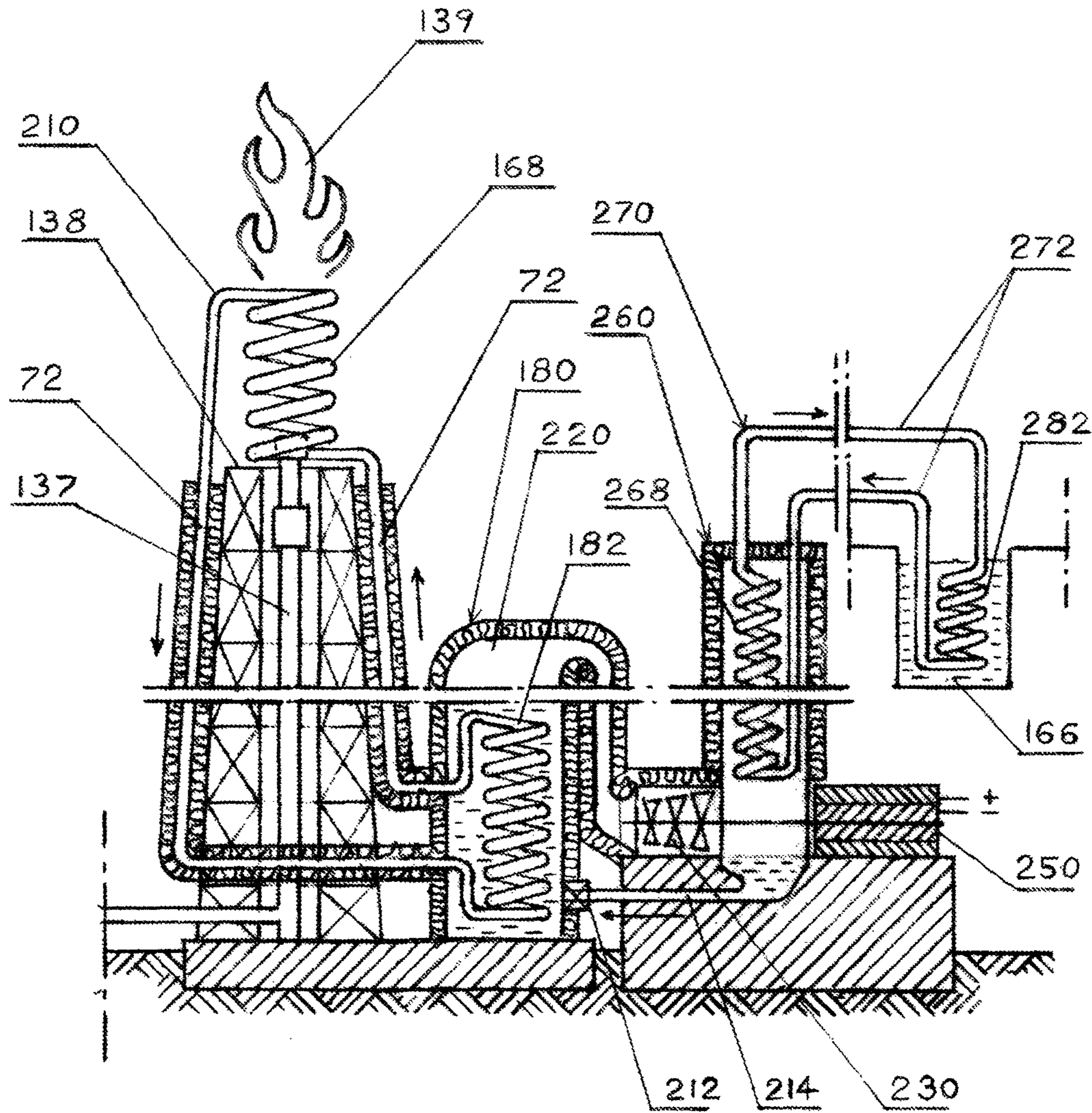


FIG. 27

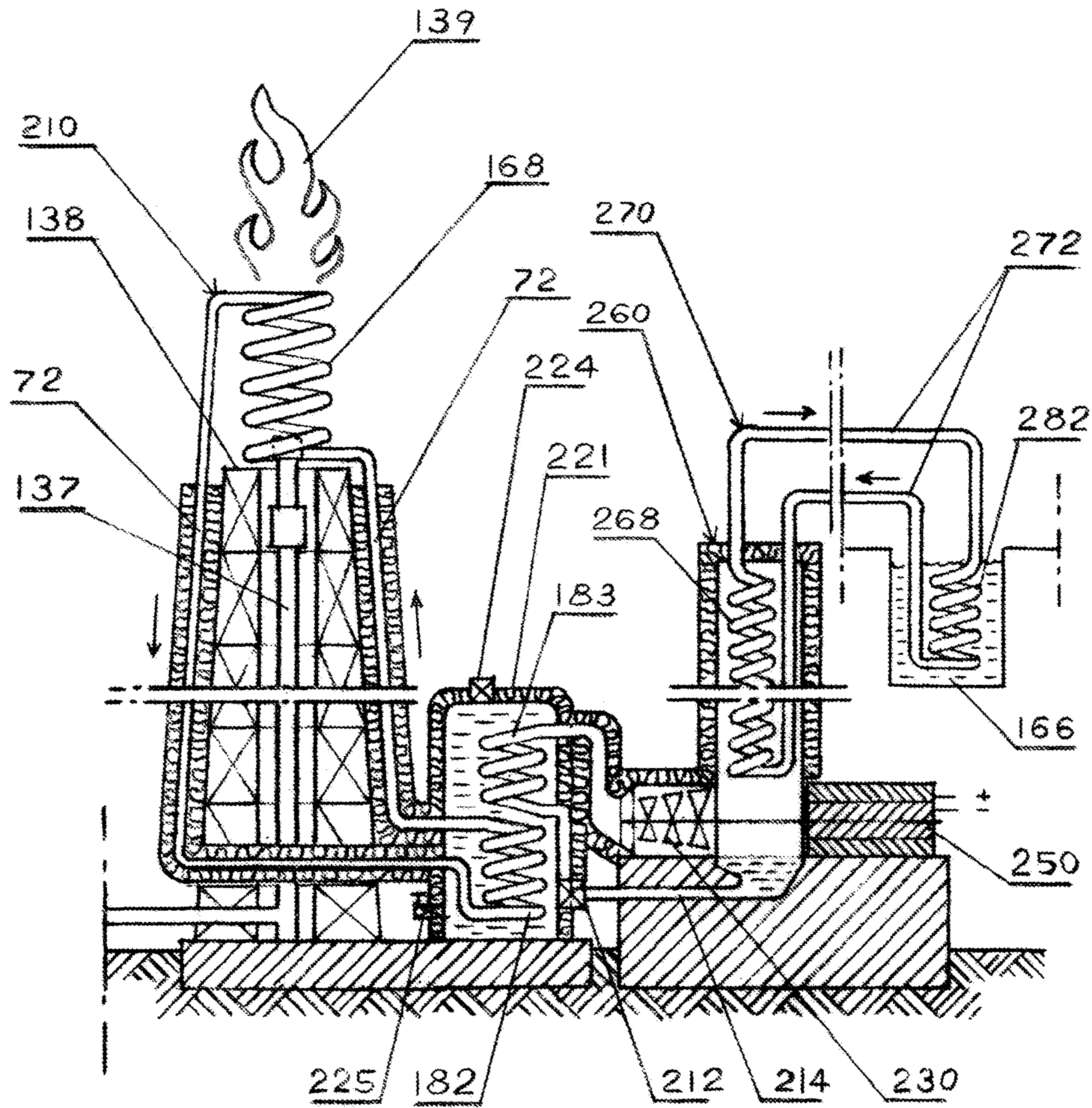


FIG. 28



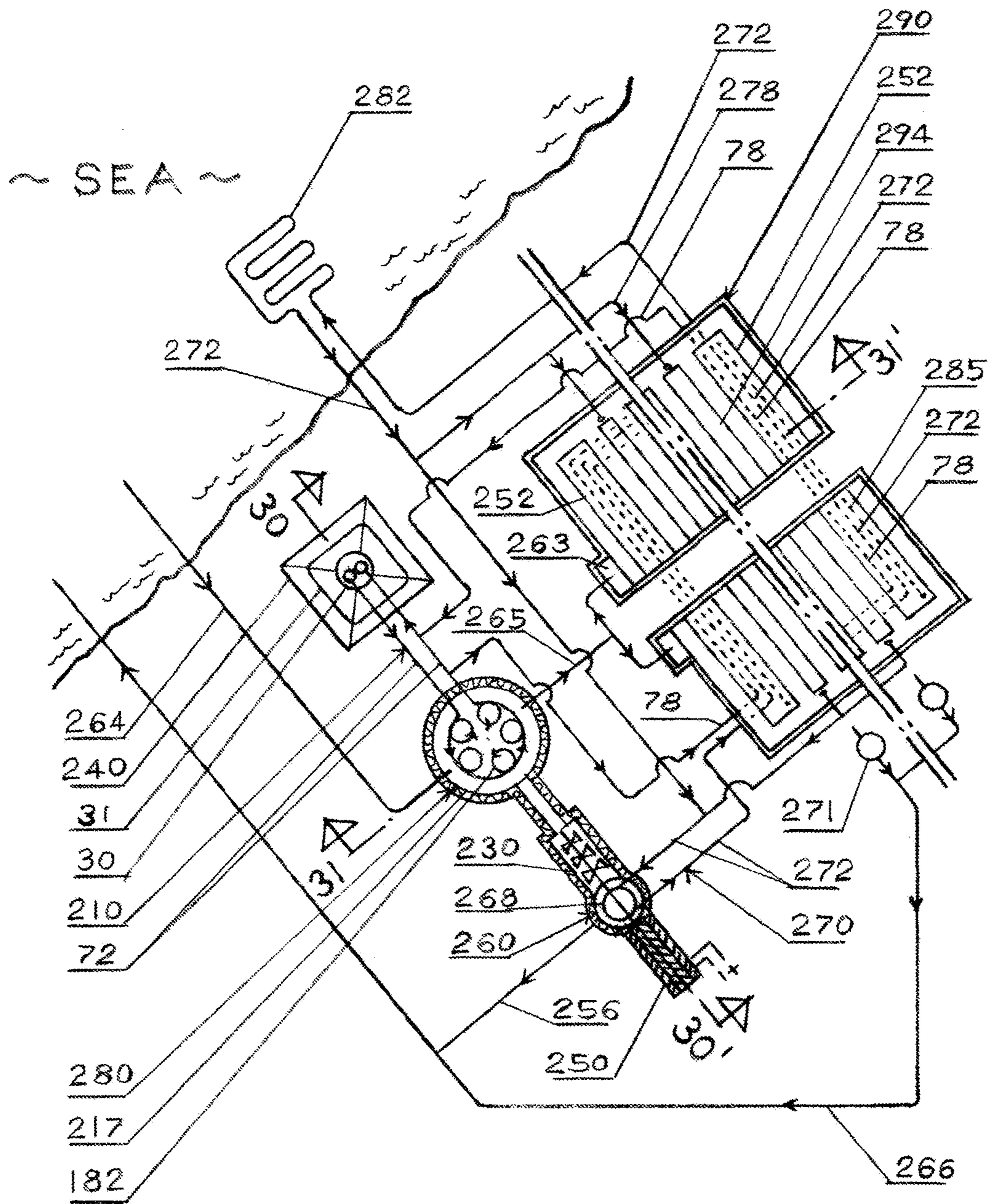


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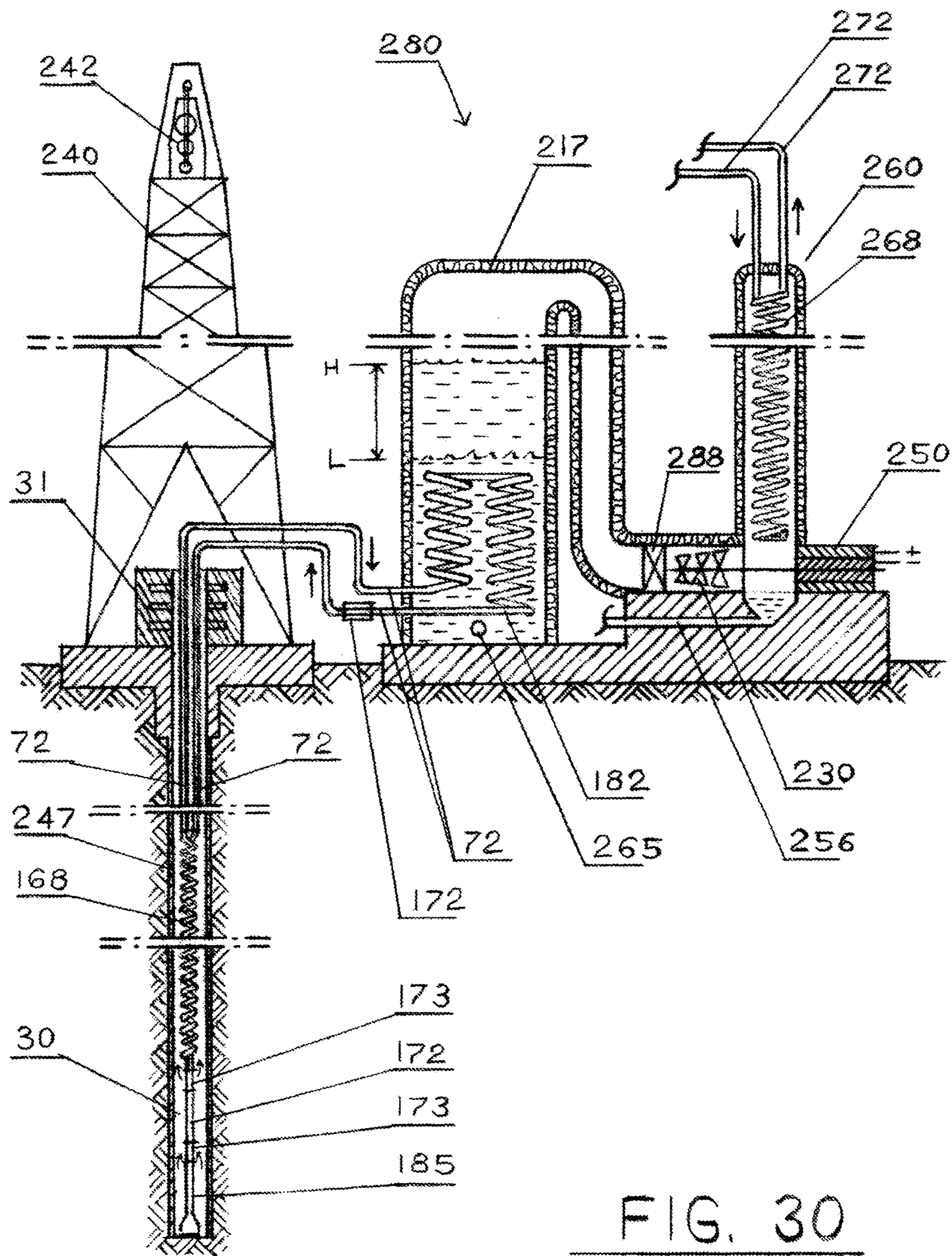


FIG. 30

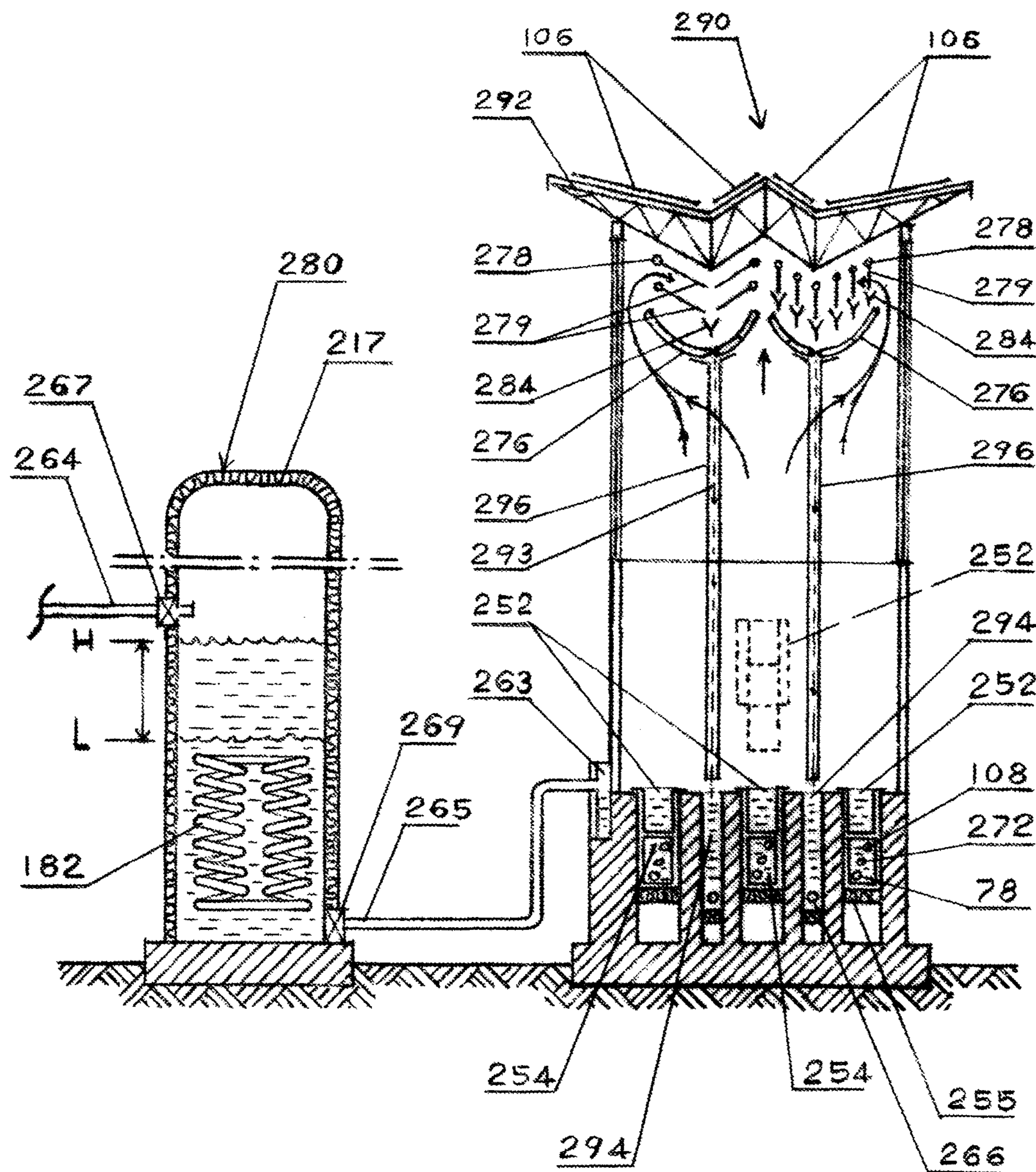


FIG. 31

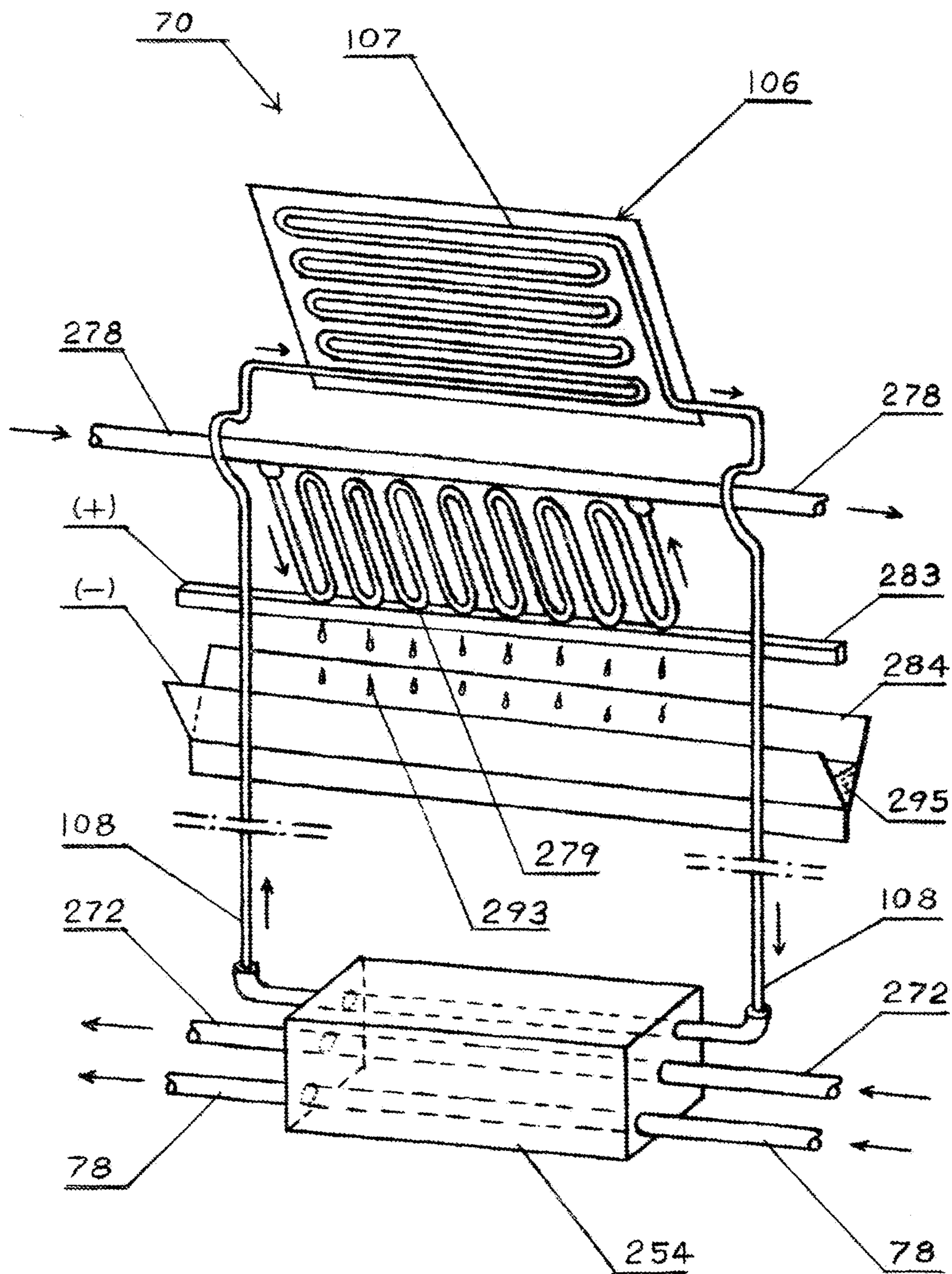


FIG. 32

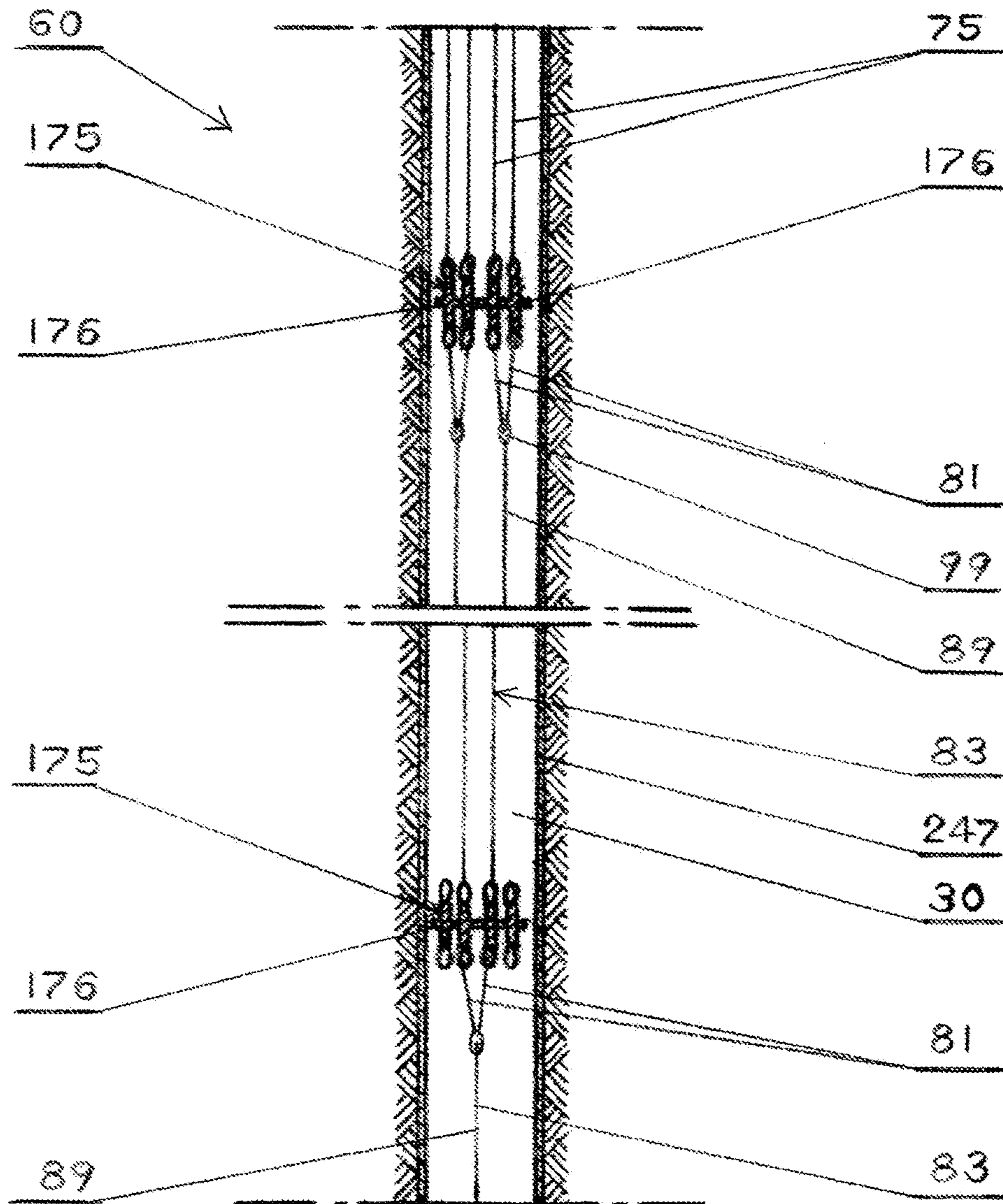


FIG. 33

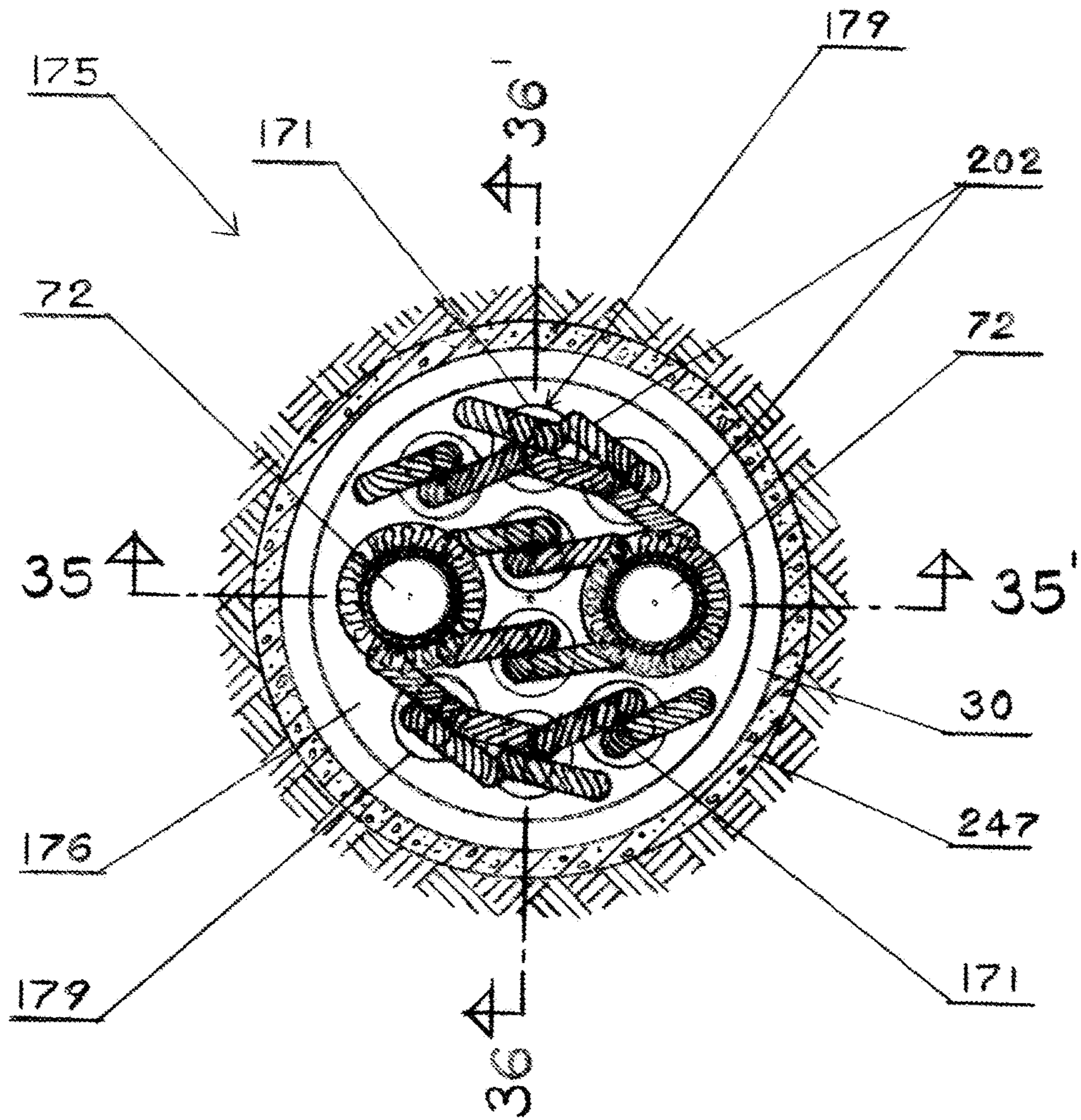


FIG. 34

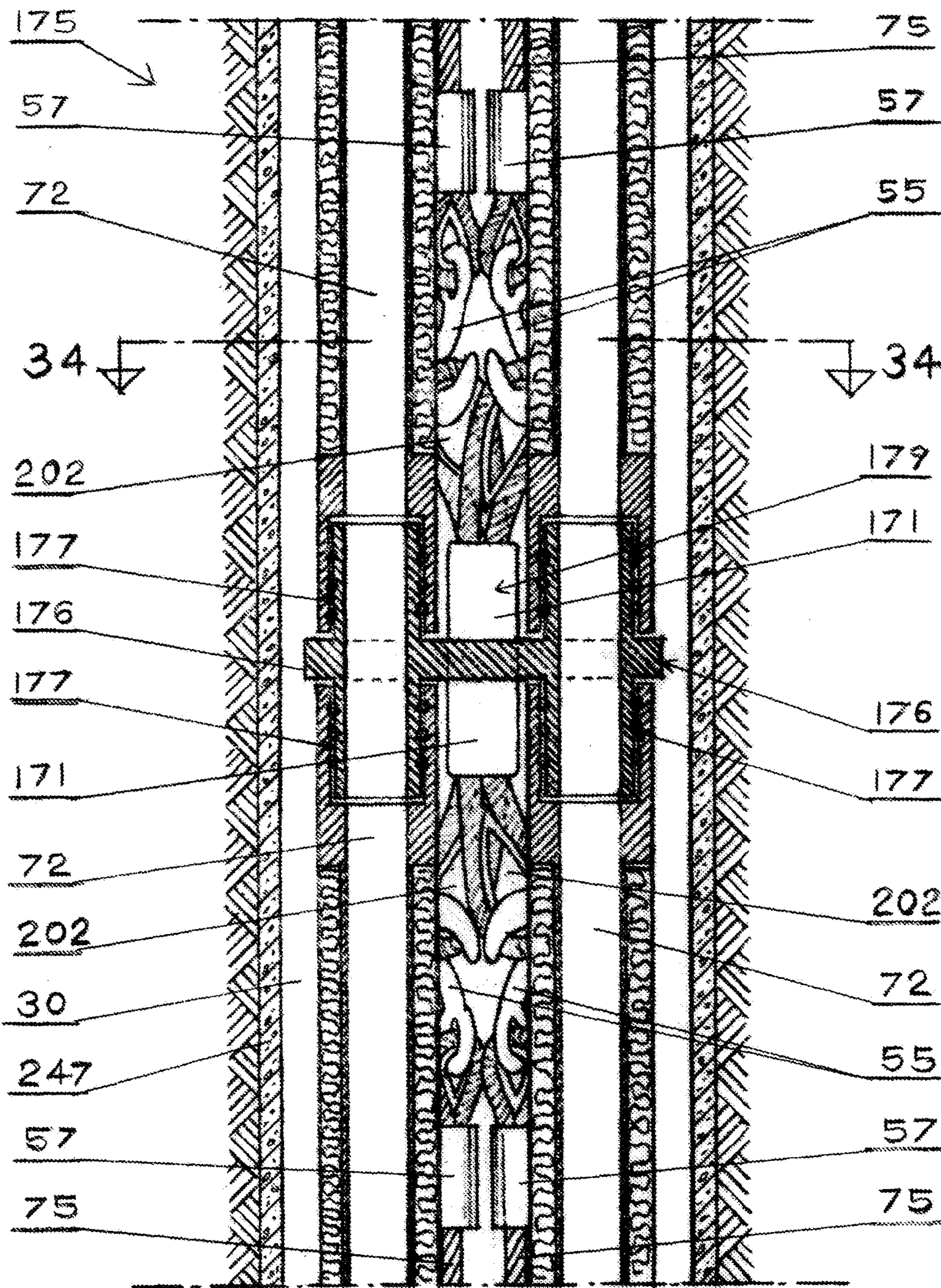


FIG. 35

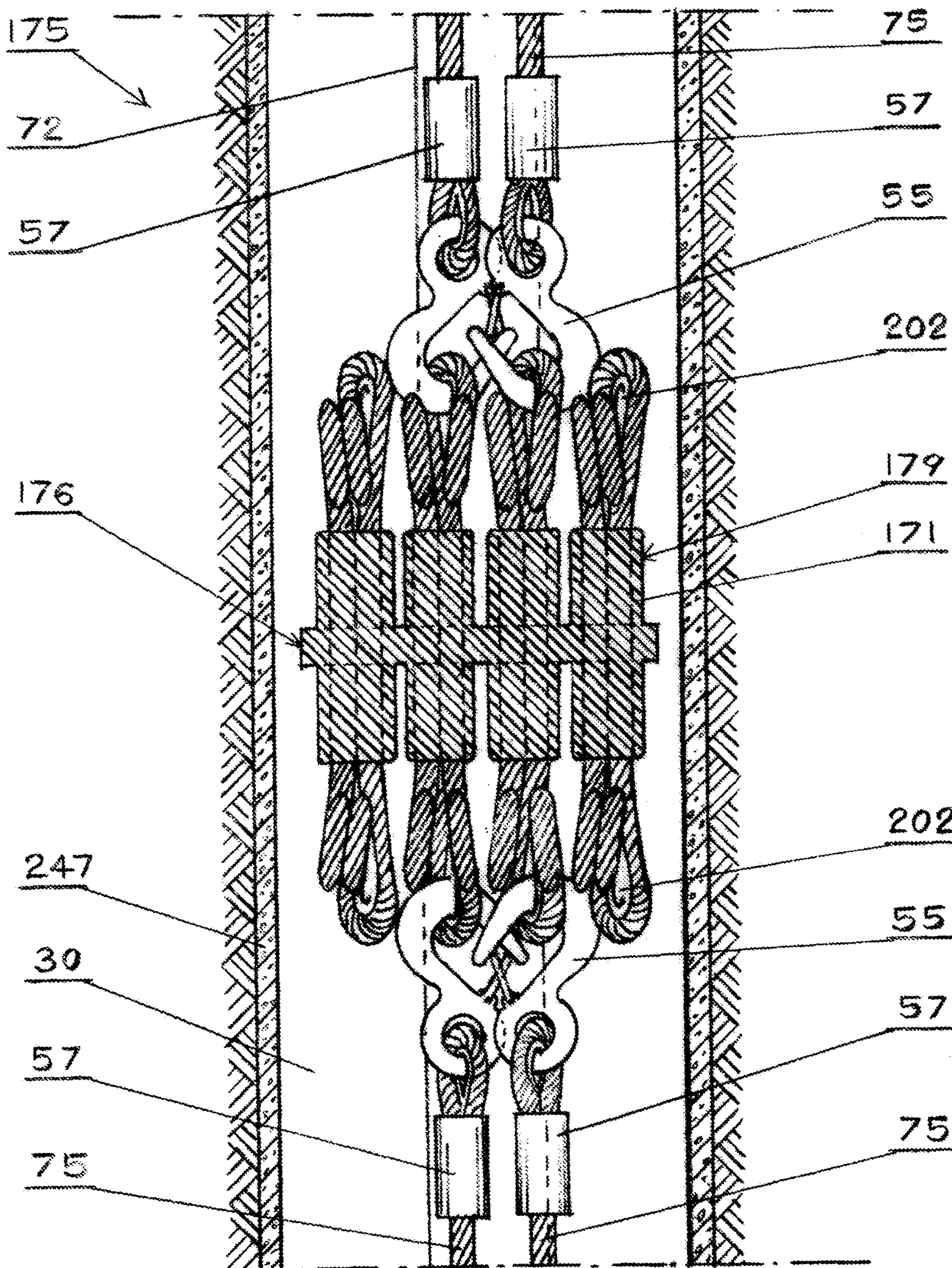


FIG. 36



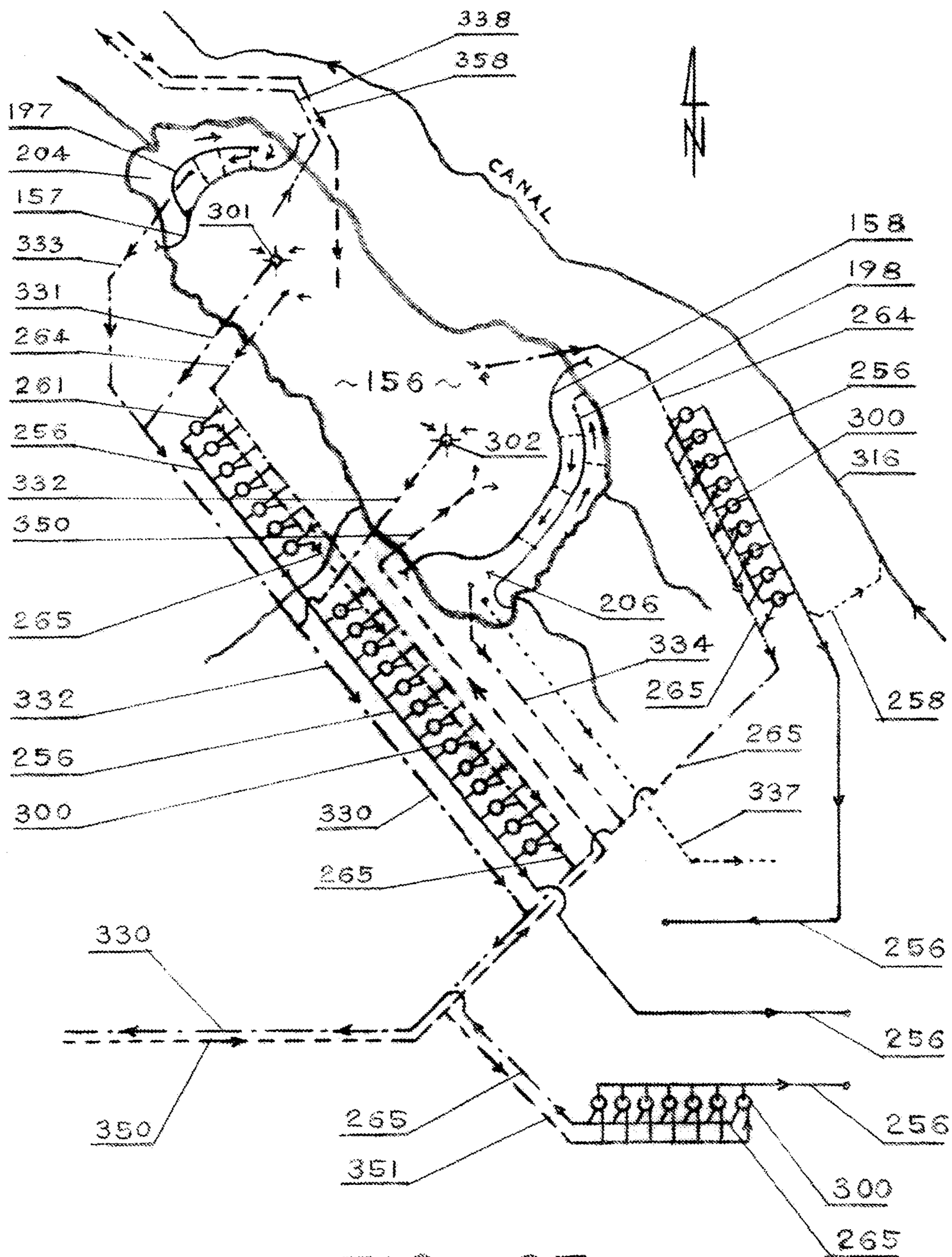


FIG. 37

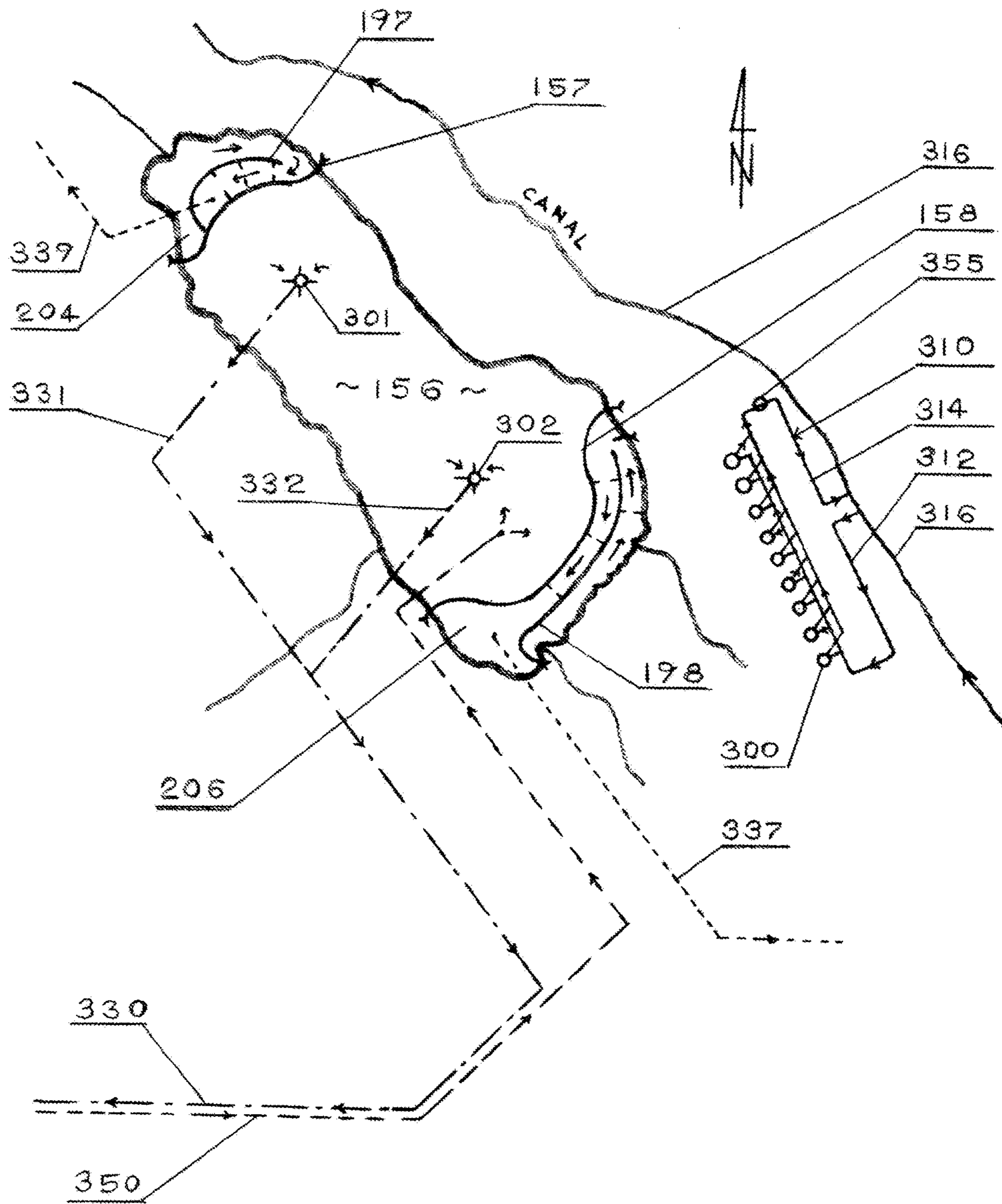


FIG. 38

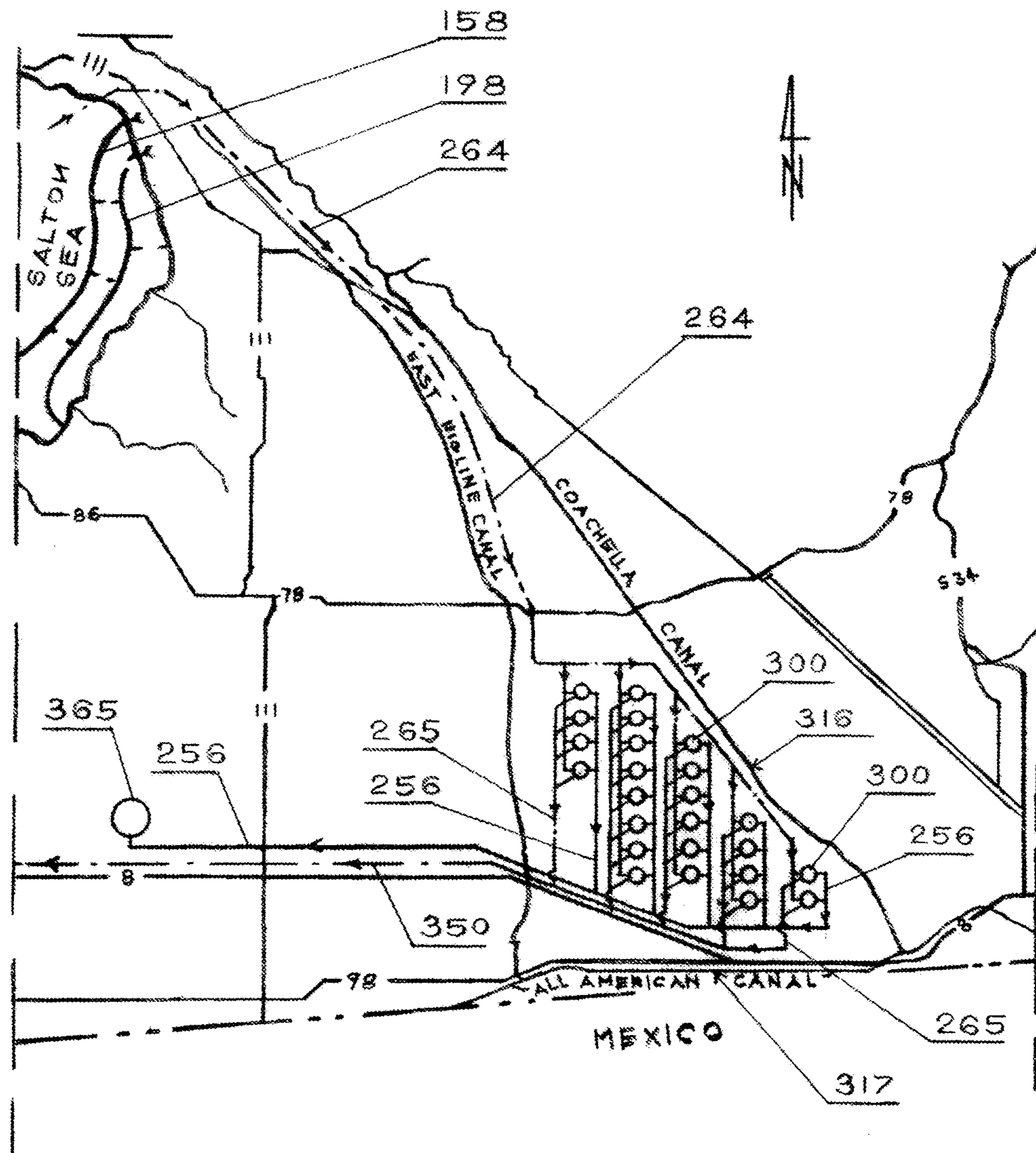


FIG. 39

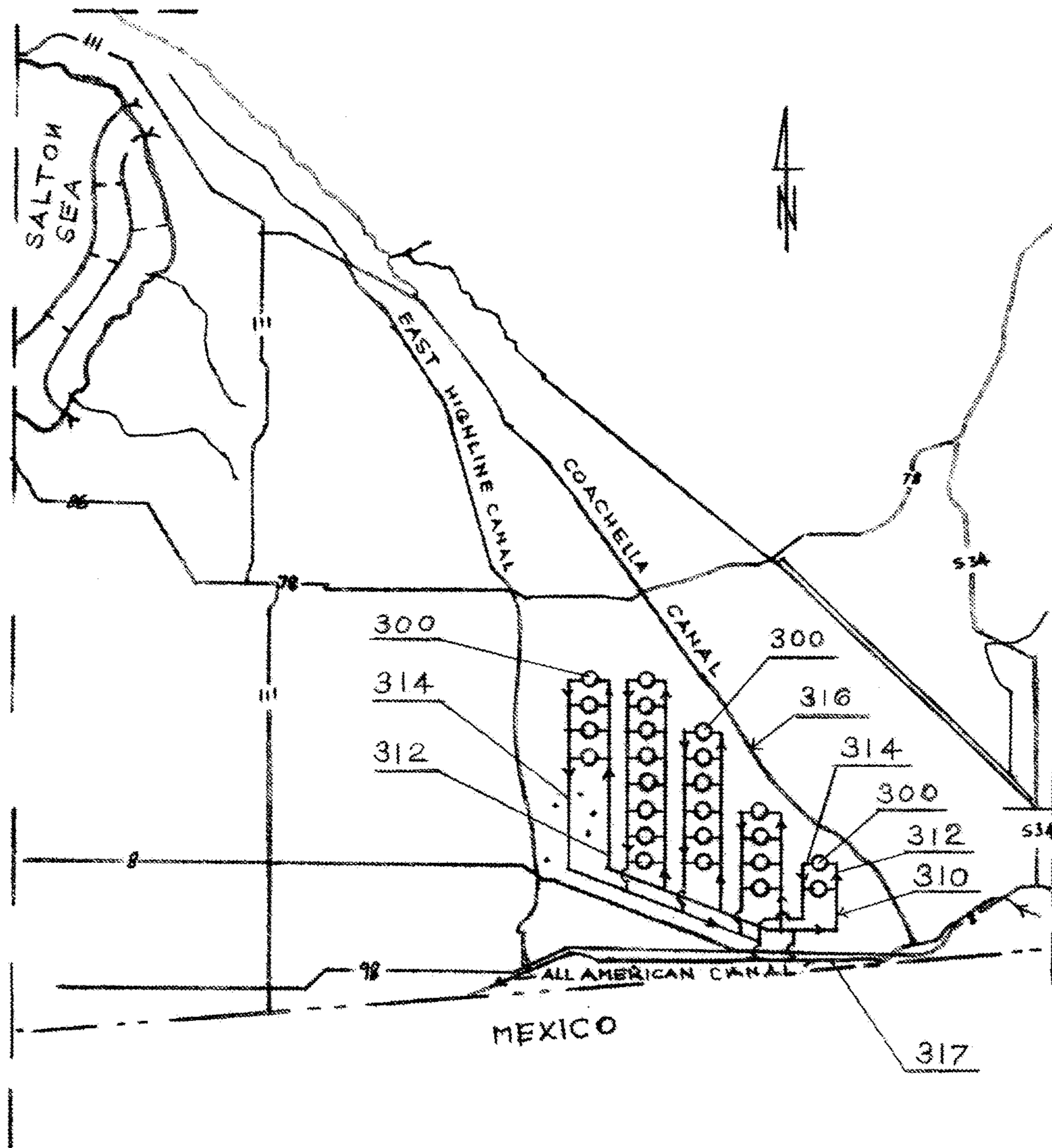


FIG. 40

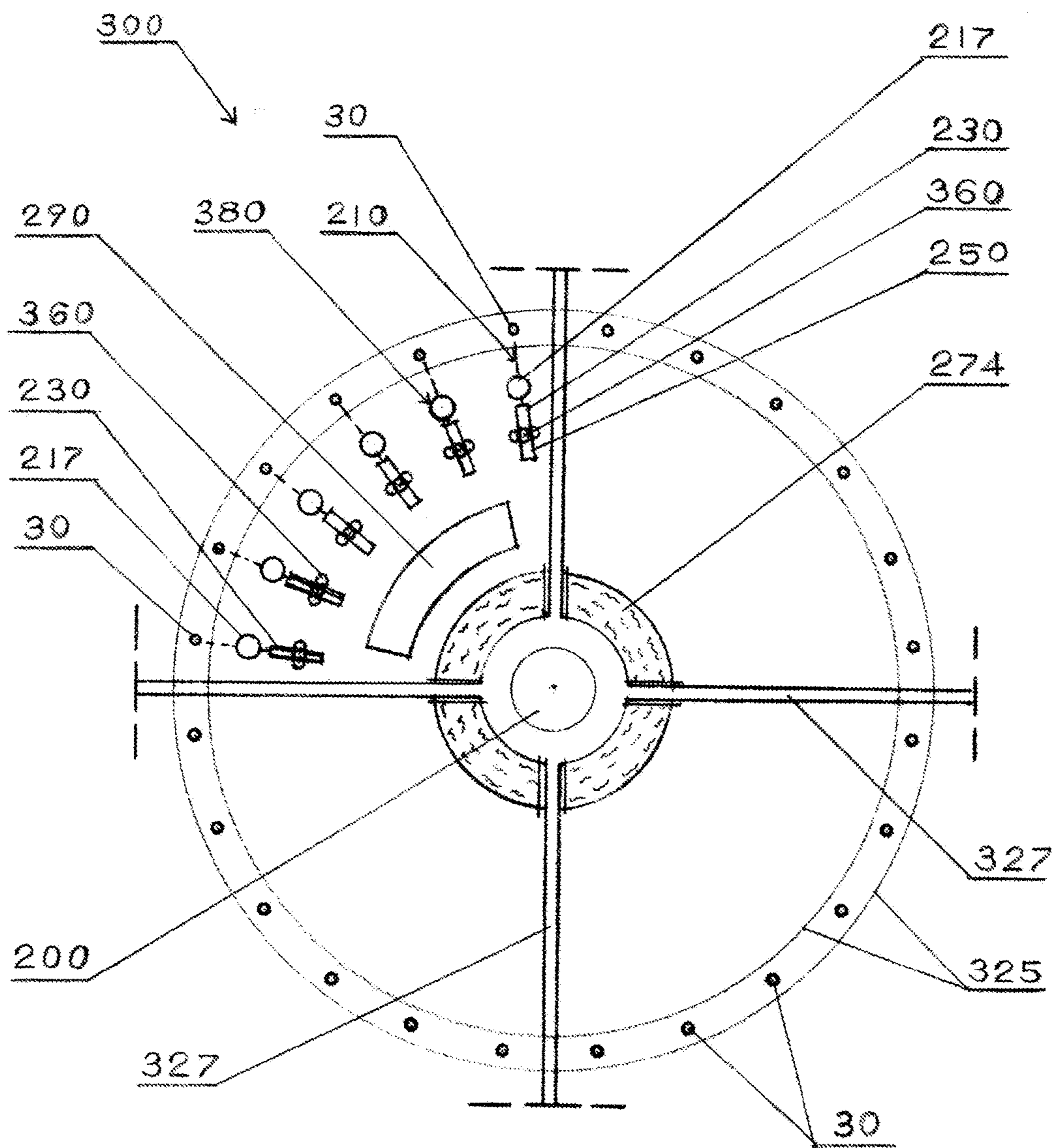


FIG. 41

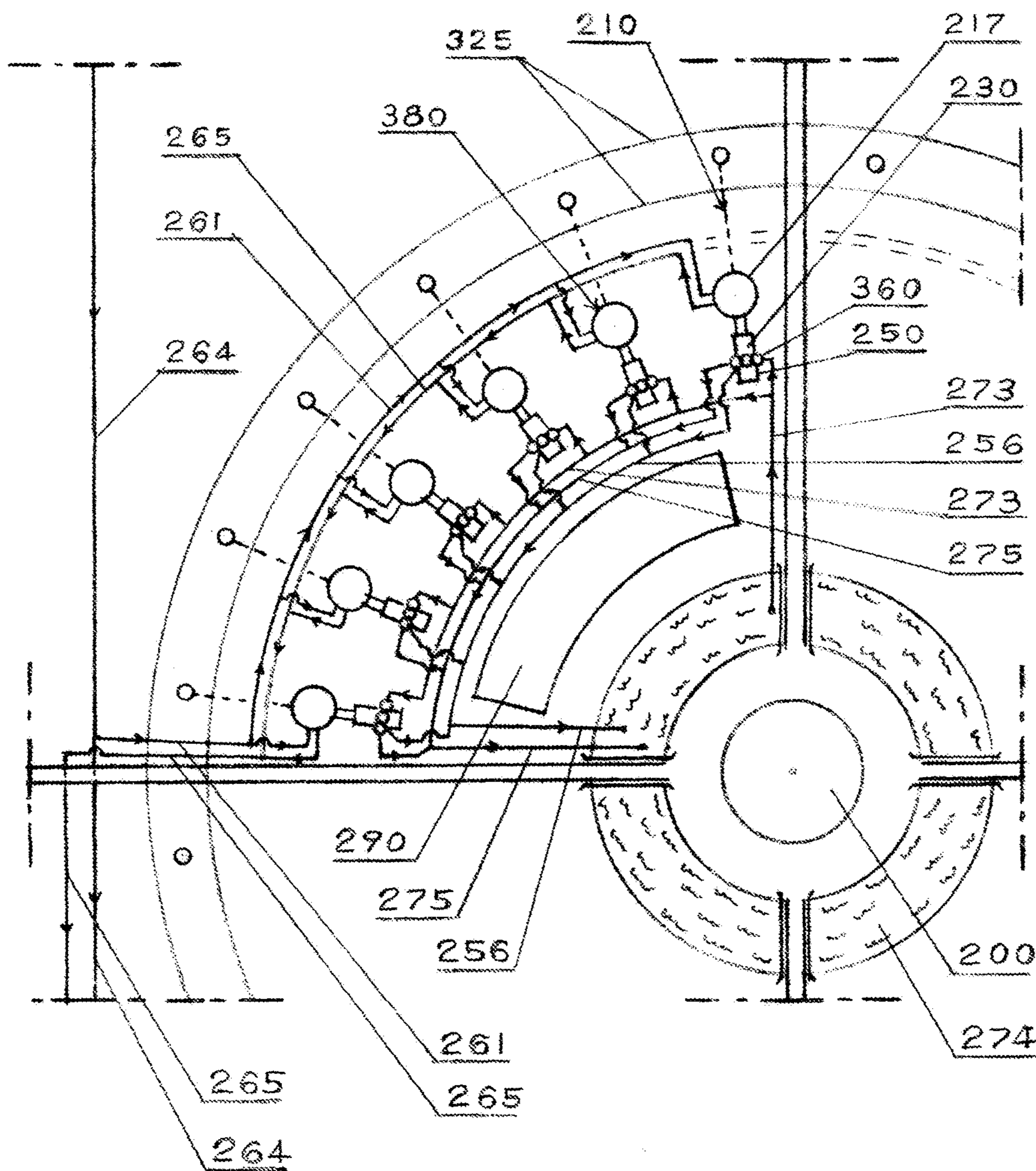


FIG. 42

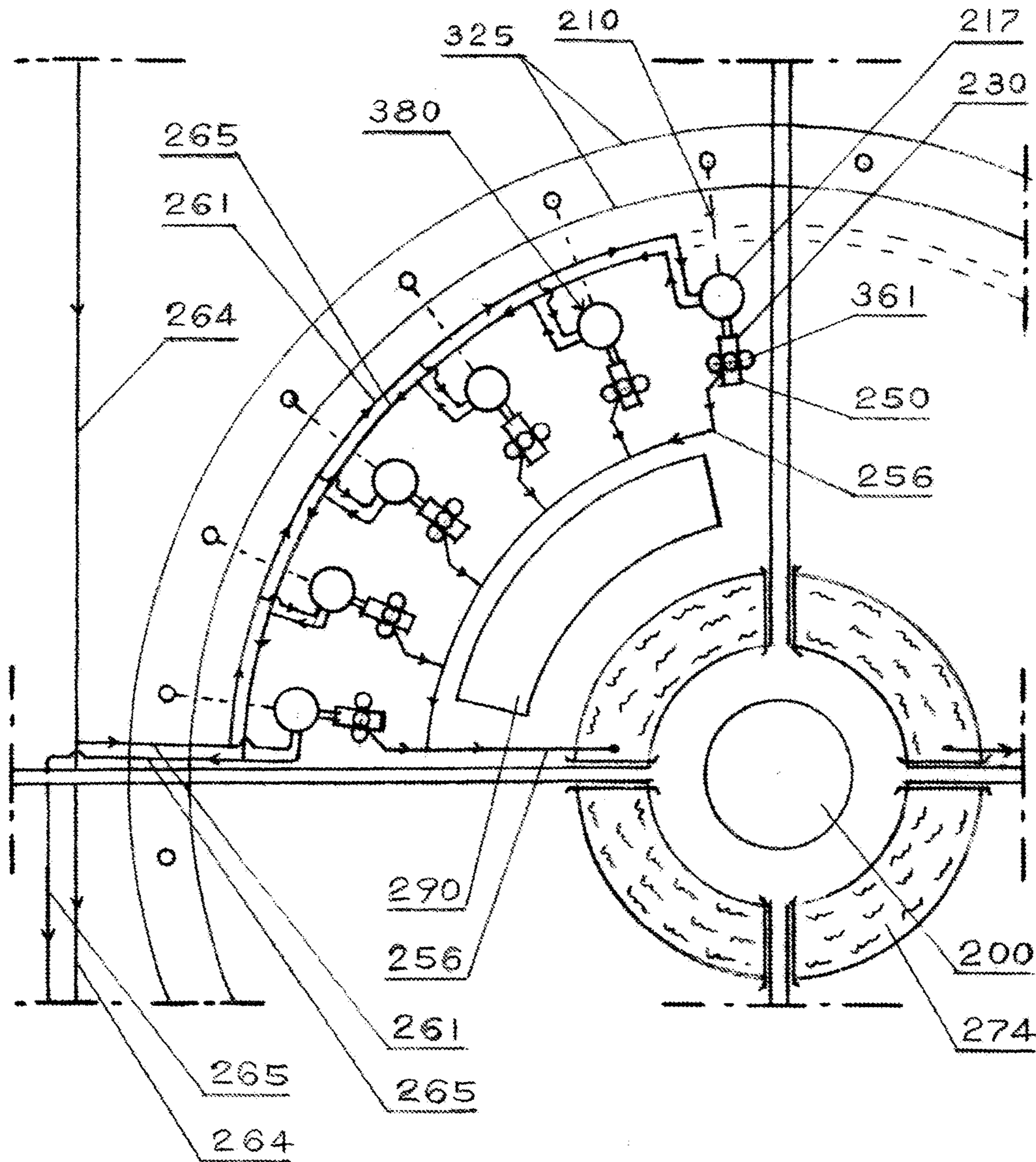


FIG. 43

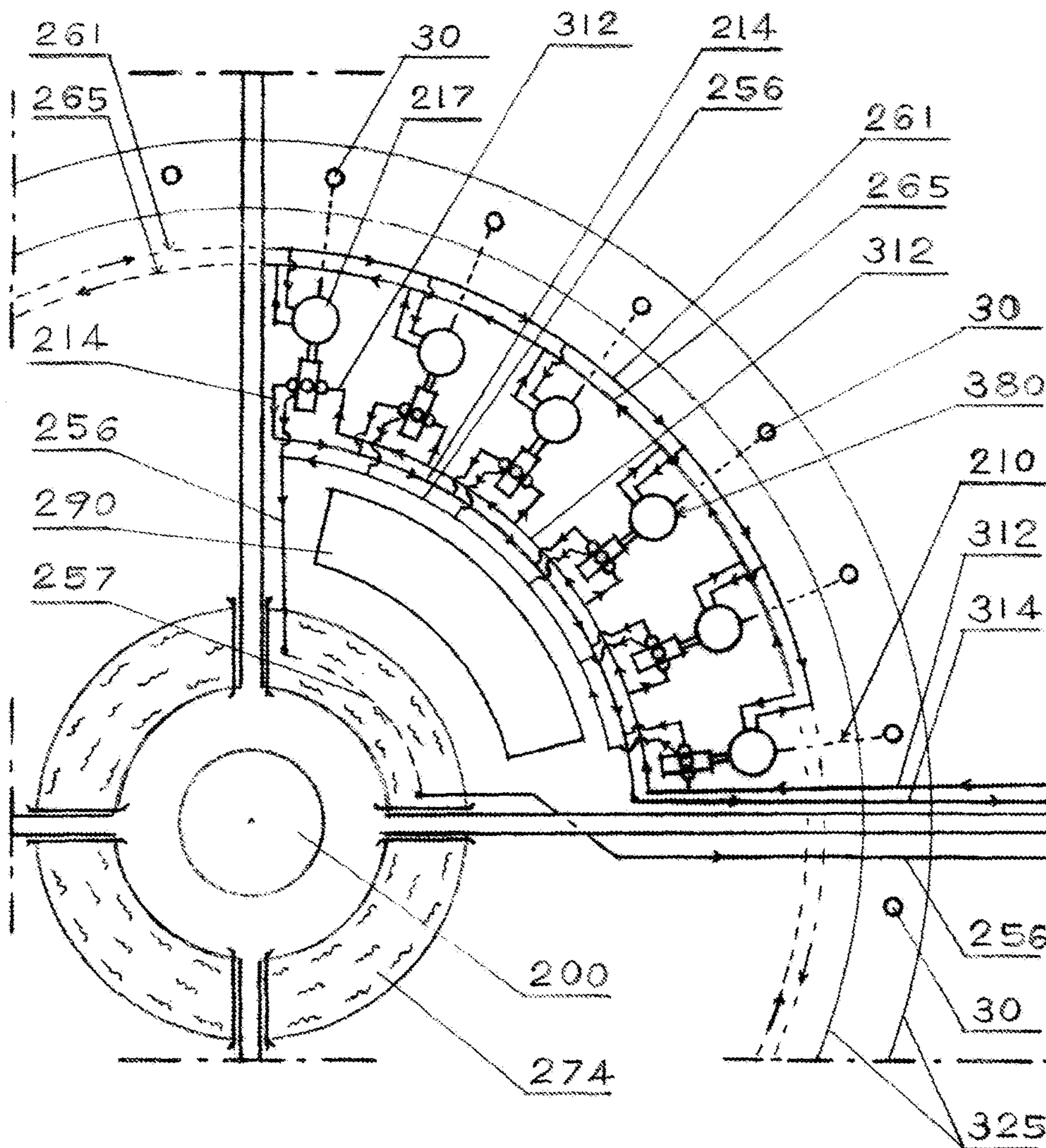


FIG. 44



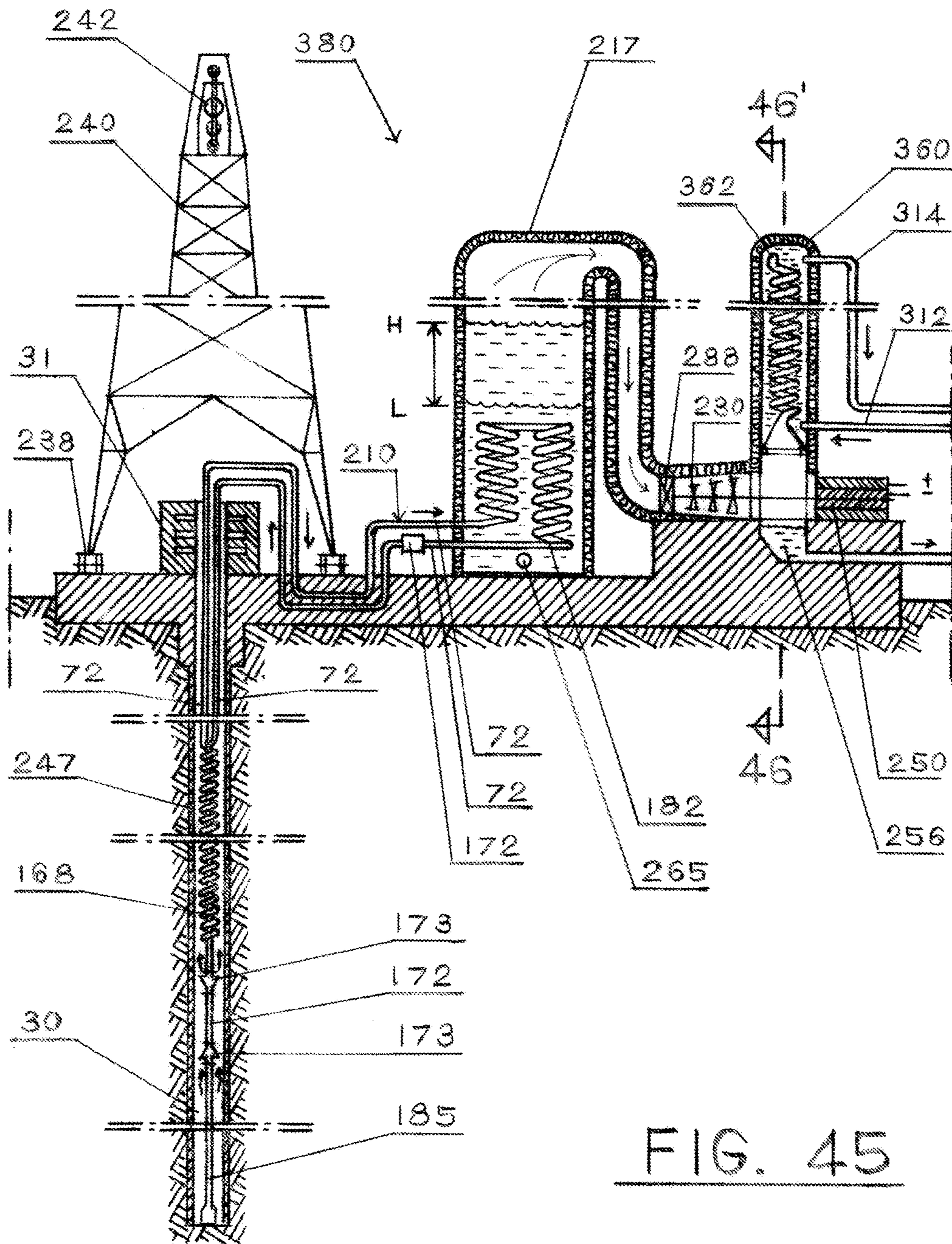


FIG. 45

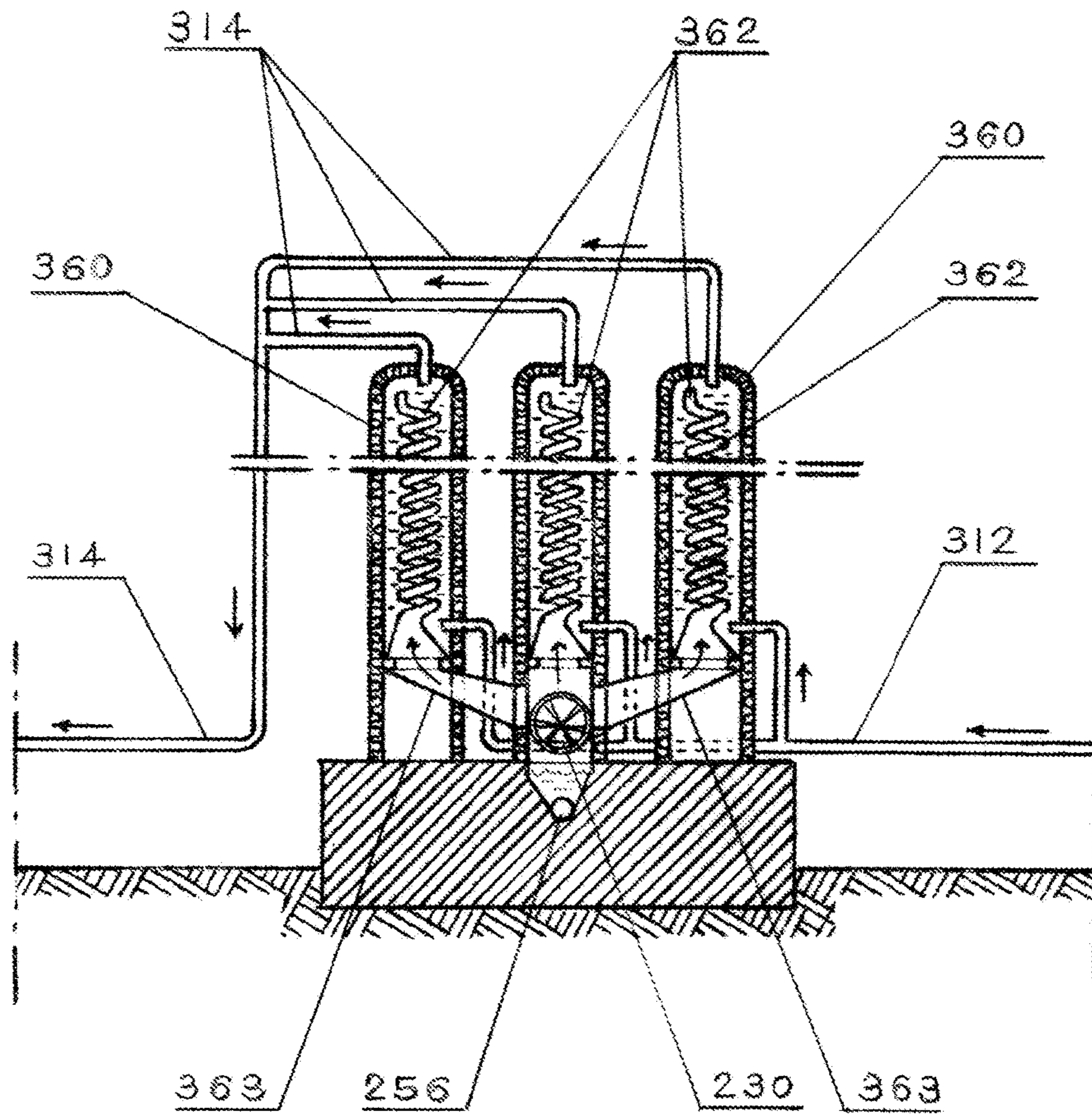


FIG. 46

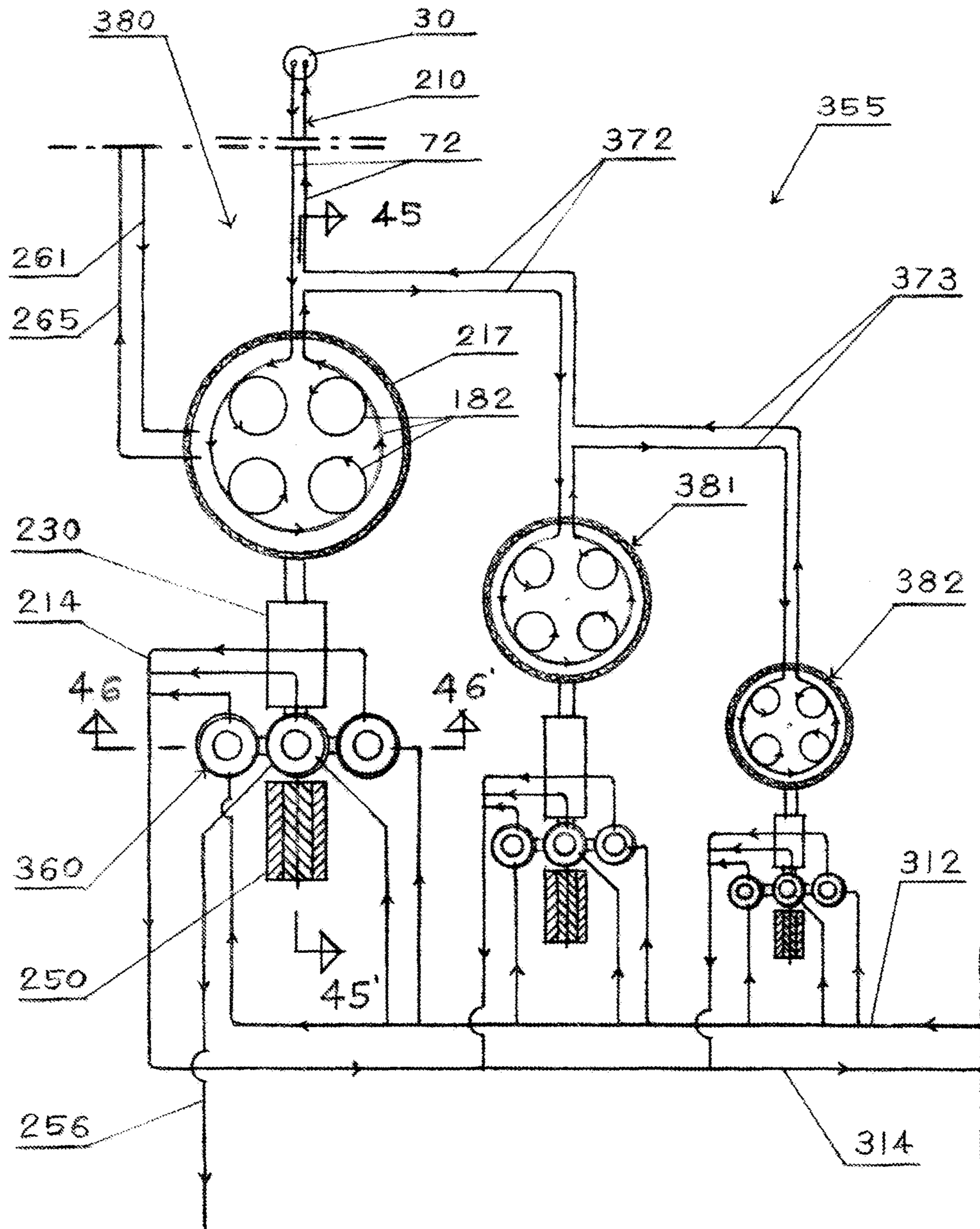


FIG. 47

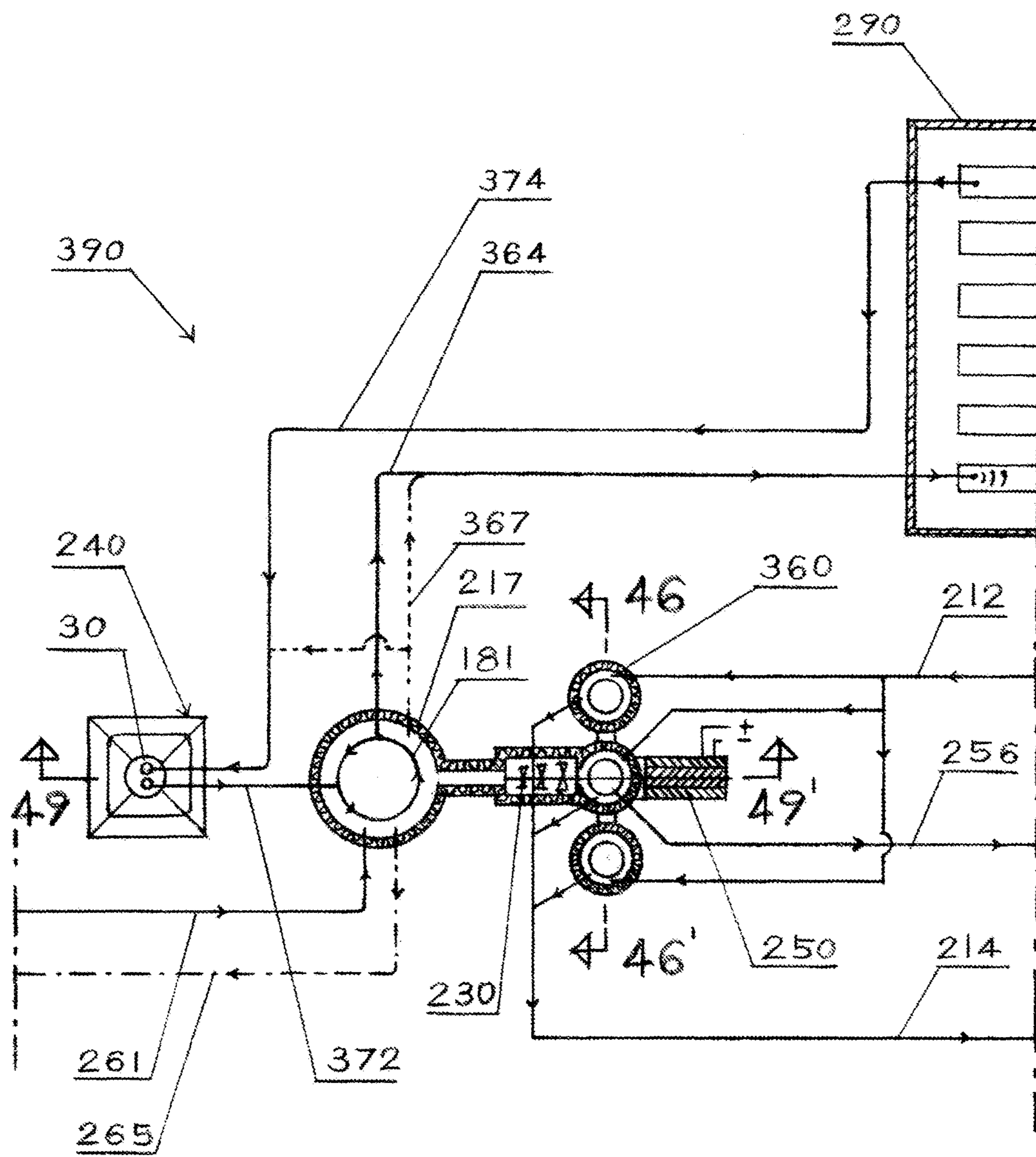


FIG. 48

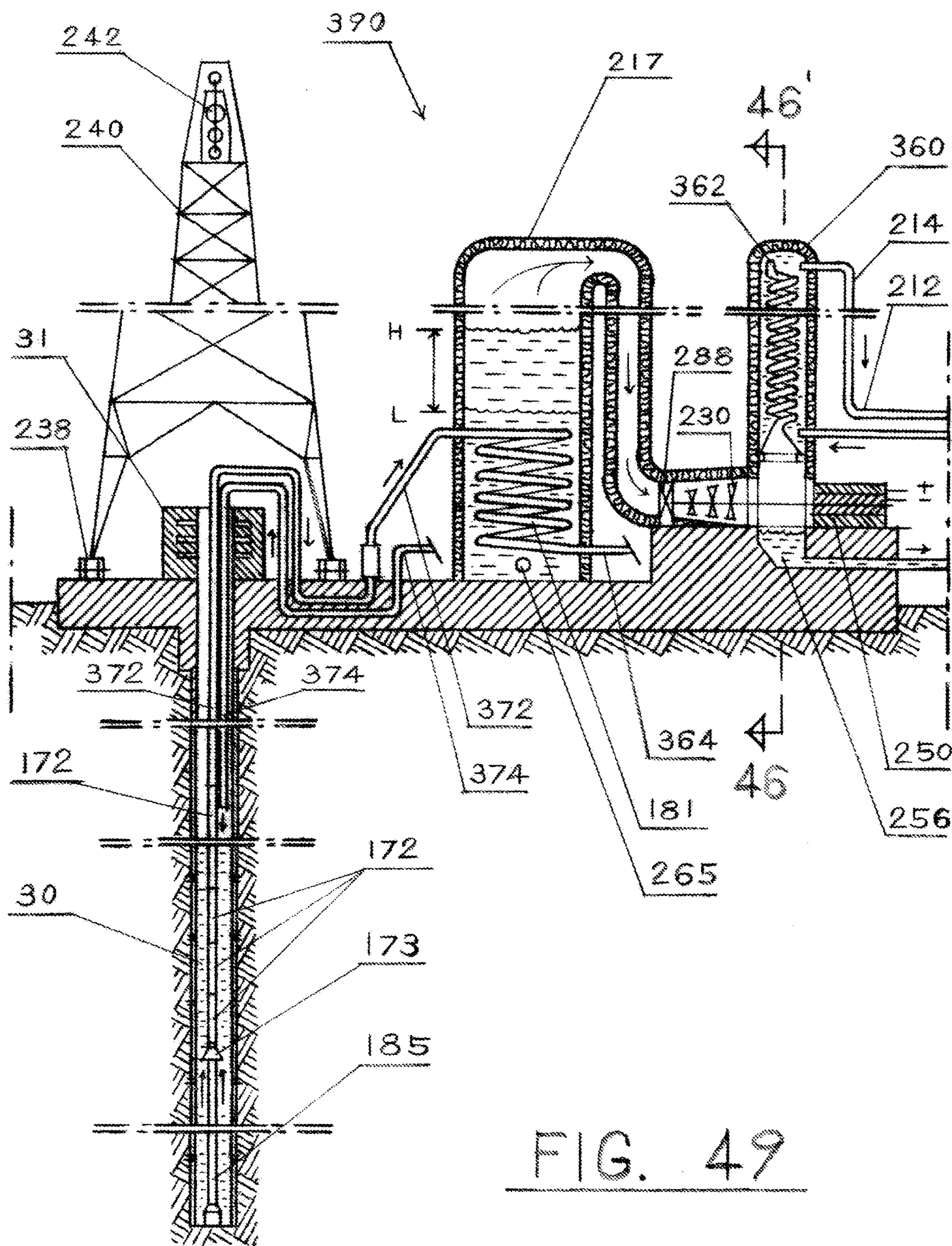


FIG. 49

**SELF-CONTAINED IN-GROUND  
GEOTHERMAL GENERATOR AND HEAT  
EXCHANGER WITH IN-LINE PUMP AND  
SEVERAL ALTERNATIVE APPLICATIONS**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED  
APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application to Nikola Lakic entitled "SELF-CONTAINED IN-GROUND GEOTHERMAL GENERATOR AND HEAT EXCHANGER WITH IN-LINE PUMP," patent application Ser. No.: 14/154,767, filed on Jan. 14, 2014, now pending which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application to Nikola Lakic entitled "SELF-CONTAINED IN-GROUND GEOTHERMAL GENERATOR AND HEAT EXCHANGER WITH IN-LINE PUMP," patent application Ser. No. 13/655,272, filed on Oct. 18, 2012, now pending, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application to Nikola Lakic entitled "SELF-CONTAINED IN-GROUND GEOTHERMAL GENERATOR," patent application Ser. No.: 13/053,029, filed on Mar. 21, 2011, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,713,940, issued May 6, 2014; which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application to Nikola Lakic entitled "SELF-CONTAINED IN-GROUND GEOTHERMAL GENERATOR," patent application Ser. No.: 12/197,073, filed on Aug. 22, 2008, now U.S. Pat. No.: 8,281,591, issued Oct. 9, 2012; which is a continuation-in-part of patent application Ser. No.: 11/770,543, filed Jun. 28, 2007, entitled "SELF-CONTAINED IN-GROUND GEOTHERMAL GENERATOR," now U.S. Pat. No. 7,849,690, issued Dec. 14, 2010, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated entirely herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technical Field

This invention relates generally to a self-contained in-ground geothermal generator and heat exchanger for production of electricity from geothermal source. This invention also relates to the effective method of use of a heat source such as oil well flare stacks and lava for production of electricity. This invention also relates to an effective method for desalinization of water from a large body of salty water. This invention also relates to an in-line pump for fluid circulation.

State of the Art

Geothermal is a renewable energy source made possible by the same tectonic activity that causes local earthquakes and the rising mountains. Geothermal is endless supply of energy from which we can generate power. The earth's rigged outer shell, the lithosphere, consisting of the crust and upper mantle, rests upon the hotter and more plastic region of the upper mantle, below the crust, called the asthenosphere. The thickness of the Earth's crust varies from a few miles to perhaps hundred fifty miles. Rock heated by magma deep below the surface boils water trapped in underground reservoirs—sometimes as hot as 700 degree F. Some of this hot geothermal water travels back up through faults and cracks and reaches the earth's surface as hot springs or geysers, but most of it stays deep underground, trapped in cracks and porous rock. This natural collection of hot water is called a geothermal reservoir. We already enjoy some of this activity via natural hot springs.

Presently, wells are drilled into the geothermal reservoirs to bring the hot water to the surface. At geothermal power plants, this hot water is piped to the surface. Then, after

removing silica, steam is created and used to spin turbines creating mechanical energy. The shaft from the turbines to the generator converts mechanical energy to electrical energy. The used geothermal water is then returned down an injection well into the reservoir to be reheated, to maintain pressure, and to sustain the reservoir.

There are three kinds of geothermal power plants. The kind we build depends on the temperatures and pressures of a reservoir.

1. A "dry" steam reservoir produces steam but very little water. The steam is piped directly into a "dry" steam power plant to provide the force to spin the turbine generator. The largest dry steam field in the world is The Geysers, about 90 miles north of San Francisco. Production of electricity started at The Geysers in 1960, at what has become the most successful alternative energy project in history.
2. A geothermal reservoir that produces mostly hot water is called a "hot water reservoir" and is used in a "flash" power plant. Water ranging in temperature from 300-700 degrees F. is brought up to the surface through the production well where, upon being released from the pressure of the deep reservoir, some of the water flashes into steam after removing silica in a 'separator.' The steam then powers the turbines.
3. A reservoir with temperatures between 250-360 degrees F. is not hot enough to flash enough steam but can still be used to produce electricity in a "binary" power plant. In a binary system the geothermal water is passed through a heat exchanger, where its heat is transferred into a second (binary) liquid, such as isopentane, that boils at a lower temperature than water. When heated, the binary liquid flashes to vapor, which, like steam, expands across and spins the turbine blades. The vapor is then condensed to a liquid and is reused repeatedly. In this closed loop cycle, there are no emissions to the air.

It's also a proven, relatively clean energy source. More than 30 nations sitting in earthquake and volcanic zones have extensively used geothermal power for decades.

Existing use of geothermal energy is limited with location. Geothermal resources are limited to the "shallow" hydrothermal reservoirs at the crustal plate boundaries. Much of the world is underlain (3-6 miles down), by hot dry rock—no water, but lots of heat.

Presently, a cross the globe many countries are looking to the heat of hot rocks for future energy need. In areas of the world where steam is not as close to the surface as it is at the geysers, engineers are experimenting with process called "hot dry rock technology" or "Enhance Geothermal System" (EGS).

In hot dry rock geothermal technology there is no steam lock up in the hot rocks that exist down under the crust so scientist in the U.S.A., Japan, England, France, Germany, Belgium and Australia, have experimented with piping water into this deep hot rock to create more hydrothermal resources for use in geothermal power plants. The simplest hot dry rock power plant comprises one injection well and two production wells.

What they try to do is drill down an injection well into the rock and then inject down into the well, under pressure, whatever water source they happen to have on the surface, hoping that it will travel through cracks and fissures as an underground heat exchanger in the hot granite and provide underground reservoir and then drill more production wells

around perimeter and try to recover that water and steam and pump it back to surface and then use it in a conventional or in a “binary” power plant.

The invention of the coal-burning steam engine revolutionized industrial production in the 18<sup>th</sup> c. and opened the way to the development of mechanized transport by rail and sea. The modern steam engine, using high-pressure superheated steam, remains a major source of electrical power and means of marine propulsion, though oil has replaced coal as the fuel in many installations and the reciprocating engine has given way to the steam turbines.

Modern wells, mostly used in oil industry and geothermal plants, drilled using rotary drills, can achieve lengths of over 38,000 feet (12 000 meters). The well is created by drilling a hole 5 to 30 inches (13-76 cm) in diameter into the earth. Drilling technology is improving every day.

A gas flare, alternatively known as a flare stack, is a gas combustion device used in industrial plants such as petroleum refineries, chemical plants, natural gas processing plants as well as at oil or gas production sites having oil wells, gas wells, offshore oil and gas rigs and landfills. Whenever industrial plant equipment items are over-pressured, the pressure relief valve provided as essential safety device on the equipment automatically release gases which are ignited and burned. The heat from the flame on top of flare stacks dissipates in air and has not been harnessed efficiently.

Accordingly, there is a need in the field of geothermal energy for an apparatus and method for efficiently using the enormous heat resources of the Earth’s crust that are accessible by using current drilling technology and also a universal portable heat exchange system for harnessing heat from sources such as lava and flare stacks which otherwise is dissipating in air.

#### DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a new method of using inexhaustible supply of geothermal energy effectively. The present invention relates to a self contained, in-ground geothermal generator, which continuously produces electric energy from renewable geothermal resources. Specifically, this innovative method uses heat from dry hot rocks, thus overcoming serious limitations and obstacles associated with using hydrothermal reservoirs, as is the case in conventional geothermal technology, or in experimental Enhance Geothermal System (EGS). The generator is not limited to the relatively “shallow” hydrothermal reservoirs as is the case in conventional geothermal power plants.

By lowering the unit with cables into pre-drilled well to the desired level and temperature, geothermal energy becomes controllable and production of electric energy becomes available. Electricity is produced by generator at the in-ground unit and is then transmitted up to the ground surface by electric cable.

We also have developed a new technology for drilling deeper and wider well bores which eliminates limitations, well known in contemporary drilling technologies, relevant to depth and diameter which will drastically reduce drilling cost, as disclosed in U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/276,967, filed Sep. 19, 2009, and Provisional Application No. 61/395,235, filed May 10, 2010—Title: APPARATUS FOR DRILLING FASTER, DEEPER AND WIDER WELL BORE; U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/397,109, filed: Jun. 7, 2010—Title: PROPOSAL FOR CONTROLLING DYSFUNCTIONAL BLOW OUT PREVENTER; International Application Number: PCT/US10/49532—Filed on

Sep. 20, 2010, (after holyday)—Title: APPARATUS FOR DRILLING FASTER, DEEPER AND WIDER WELL BORE, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference.

Relatively cheap and clean electric energy continuously produced from geothermal renewable source, beside common use in homes and businesses, can be used for production of hydrogen which can be used as a clean source of energy in many applications including the auto industry or can be used to recharge electric car batteries, and can eventually replaced depleting, expensive and polluting oil, coal and other fossil fuels, which are used to create electricity. Nuclear power plants with very toxic waste material can also be replaced.

The self contain in-ground geothermal generator comprises a slim cylindrical shape, which, positioned vertically, can be lowered with a system of cables deep into the ground in a pre-drilled well. The self contained generator includes a boiler with water or working fluid, turbines, a gear box, an electric generator, a condenser distributor, a condenser with a system of tubes for returning water back into the boiler, an electric cable for transporting electric energy up to the ground surface and a cooling system which comprises a separate system of close loop thermally insulated tubes, which are connected with heat exchanger on ground surface.

The self contained in-ground geothermal generator also contains an internal and external structural cylinder. The space formed between external and internal cylinders and plurality of tubes within is part of the condenser which cools and converts exhausted steam back in liquid state and returns it back as feed water into boiler for reheating.

In this method of using the geothermal generator, water or working fluid contained within the boiler is converted to high-pressure, super heated steam due to heat from hot rocks contained within a pre-drilled well below the Earth’s surface. The steam is used to produce electric energy which is transmitted up to the ground surface by the electric cable.

The cooling system is a close loop tube which cools condenser by circulating water through the peripheral chamber of the condenser, formed between external and internal cylinders, and then transfers the heat up on ground surface through thermally insulated pipes. The heat on ground surface is then used to produce additional electricity in a “binary” power plant through system of several heat exchangers. The peripheral chamber of the condenser surrounds and cools turbine and electric generator departments. Alternatively, the heat exchanger on surface can be used for heating individual buildings.

The cooling system for self contained geothermal generator is an independent close loop tube system, which, as an alternative system, can be modify and operate independently as a heat exchanger. Namely, instead circulating water through condenser formed between external and internal cylinders, it can circulate water through coiled pipe, which function as a heat exchanger, deep in ground, and then exchange heat up on the ground surface through system of heat exchangers. Both of these two close loop systems, (cooling system for self contained in-ground geothermal generator and an independent in-ground heat exchanger) have thermally insulated pipes to prevent heat exchange between heat exchangers and have at least one water pump to provide liquid circulation through the pipe line and to reduce hydrostatic pressure at the lower part of the close loop system.

There are many areas in many countries with earthquake and volcanic zones where hot rocks can be reached in relatively short distance from the ground surface.

Self contained geothermal generator is lowered deep in ground to the hot rocks. The bottom part of the boiler may have several vertical indents (groves) to increase its conductive surface thereby increasing conductivity of heat from hot rocks to the water inside boiler, which produces high-pressure superheated steam, which then turns the turbines.

The axle of the turbine is a solid shaft and is connected to the axle of the rotor of the electric generator, which is a cylindrical shaft that rotates within generator and produces electricity. The cylindrical shape of the rotor shaft allows for steam to pass through to the condenser's distributor. The cylindrical shaft of the rotor also functions as a secondary turbine. It has a secondary set of small blades attached to the inside wall and positioned to increase the rotation of the rotor. Exhausted steam then reaches the condenser through a system of tubes where the steam condenses and returns to the boiler as feed water through a feed water tank. This process is repetitive and is regulated with two sets of steam control valves and boiler feed water pumps, which can be activated automatically by pressure or heat or electronically by sensors and a computer in a control room on the ground surface.

The purpose of the gear box, or converter, which is located between the turbines and the generator, is to neutralize momentum produced by the spinning turbines by changing the direction of the rotor of the generator. Thus the rotor of the generator spins in the opposite direction than the main turbines.

The boiler of the self contained in-ground geothermal generator is filled with water after all assembly is lowered to the bottom of the well through separate set of tubes to reduce weight of whole assembly during lowering process. The same tubes are also used to supply, maintain and regulate necessary level of water in boiler.

The condenser which surrounds and cools turbine and electromagnetic generator, but not boiler, is insulated from external heat of hot rocks with thick layer of heat resistant insulation. An additional peripheral layer of insulation can be aluminum foil. Whole assembly of the self contained in-ground geothermal generator can be treated with special coat of rust resistant material.

The boiler of the assembly can be filled, beside water, also with liquid, such as isopentane, that boils at a lower temperature than water to make the unit functional at less depth or a lower temperature.

Also, coolant for condenser can be filled, beside water, with other liquid with higher boiling point than water.

The step-up transformer can be added on top of unit or can be separated from assembly and carried with separate cable to reduce the weight of the assembly. If needed, several transformers can be added and spaced at necessary distance (levels). (Transformer is not illustrated in the drawings). Within the transformer, the voltage is increased before the power is sent to the surface and power lines to carry electricity to homes and businesses.

In the boiler there is a safety check valve to release steam, if needed, in emergency such as if control valves malfunction.

There is a set of protruded holding pins on each assembly segment so it can be carried with a set of separate cables to reduce tension on main cable during lowering or lifting of the assembly.

There are structural ribs between internal and external cylinders to improve structural integrity of the assembly in high pressure environment.

All segments can be welded or bolted on surface during lowering process.

All carrying cables, supply tubes, coolant tubes, control cables, lubrication line and electric cable are at appropriate length segmented to be easily attached and reattached.

After well is drilled the portable or permanent tower can be built with system of ratchets for lowering or lifting the assembly.

The potential for geothermal energy is huge. The Earth has an inexhaustible supply of energy. The question was, until now, how to use that heat efficiently.

With invention presented here, SELF CONTAIN IN-GROUND GEOTHERMAL GENERATOR ("SCI-GGG") and SELF CONTAINED IN-GROUND HEAT EXCHANGER ("SCI-GHE"), with an in-line pump we will be able to tap the true potential of the enormous heat resources of the earth's crust and other heat sources.

One embodiment of this invention is a method to provide relatively cheap and clean electric energy continuously produced from geothermal renewable source—not limited to the "shallow" hydrothermal reservoirs. Beside common use in homes and businesses, it can be used for production of hydrogen which can be used as a clean source of energy in many applications including auto industry and eventually replaced depleting, expensive and polluting oil, coal and other fossil fuels which are used to create electricity. Nuclear power plant with very toxic waste material can also be replaced.

Another embodiment of the SCI-GHE system is to be used in reverse order to heat (warm) the ground adjacent solidified oil formations in order to liquefy it for easier extraction to the ground surface.

A further embodiment of this invention is to provide geothermal generator assembled in vertical position, containing boiler with water, turbines, an electric generator, condenser with system of pipes returning feed water back to the boiler.

A still further embodiment of this invention is to provide a gear box (converter) located between turbines and generator to neutralize momentum produced by spinning turbines, by changing direction of the rotor of the generator to spin in opposite direction of the main turbines.

Another embodiment of this invention is that the cooling system is independent close loop tube which has at least two heat exchangers; first one down in the well and second one on the ground surface. First one which absorbs heat from condenser by circulating cool water through the peripheral chamber of the condenser, formed between external and internal cylinders, and then transfers the heat up on ground surface where heat is exchanged through second heat exchanger, which is a coiled pipe coupled into binary power unit, and then cooled water returned to the condenser again.

A further embodiment of this invention is that independent close loop tube has at least one pump to circulate water through the system, and to reduce hydrostatic pressure.

A further embodiment of this invention is that an alternative independent close loop tube system which has at least two heat exchangers; first one which is a coiled pipe (tube) down in the well and second one which is also a coiled pipe (tube) on the ground surface. First one which absorbs heat from surrounding hot rocks by circulating cool water through heat exchanger (coiled pipe) and then transfers the heat up on ground surface through thermally insulated pipe where heat is exchanged through second heat exchanger (also a coiled pipe).

A further embodiment of this invention is that independent close loop tube has at least one pump to circulate water through the system, and to reduce hydrostatic pressure. (The



ratio of the speed and pressure inside the closed loop line are constant.  $P$  (pressure) $\times V$  (speed)=constant. More speed=less pressure.)

A further embodiment of this invention is that each of those two close loop systems, whether cooling system for self contained in-ground geothermal generator or an independent in-ground heat exchanger provides slim cylindrical design which is suitable to functions in a single well with a set of powerful in-line pumps to provide substantial fluid flow.

Another embodiment of this invention is to provide structural external and structural internal cylinders with a cooling chamber, the condenser formed between them, which surrounds and cools turbine and electric generator departments.

A further embodiment of this invention is that there are structural ribs between internal and external cylinders to improve structural integrity of the assembly in high pressure environment.

A still further embodiment of this invention is that all carrying cables, supply tubes, coolant tubes, control cables, lubrication line and electric cable are at appropriate length segmented to be easily attached and reattached to the cables connector platforms.

A further embodiment of this invention is that external structural cylinder of the boiler has external and internal indentations to increase conductive surface and to increase conductivity of heat to the water inside boiler.

Another embodiment of this invention is that the boiler of the self contained in-ground geothermal generator can be filled with water after whole assembly is lowered to the bottom of the well through separate hose to reduce weight of whole assembly during lowering process.

Another embodiment of this invention is that necessary level of water inside the boiler of the self contained in-ground geothermal generator can be supplied and regulated from control room on ground surface.

A farther embodiment of this invention is that condenser which surrounds and cools whole unit, except boiler, is insulated from external heat of hot rocks with layer of heat resistant insulation.

Another embodiment of this invention is that there is a set of protruded holding pins on each assembly segment so it can be carried with set of separate peripheral cables to reduce tension on main cable during lowering or lifting the assembly.

It is also an embodiment of this invention that geothermal energy becomes controllable and production of, relatively cheap, electric energy available by lowering unit with a cable into a pre-drilled well to the desired level and temperature.

A further embodiment of this invention is that electricity is produced by a generator at the in-ground unit and transmitted to the ground surface by electric cable.

Another embodiment of this invention is that the heat exchange systems whether used to cool condenser of the geothermal generator or independent in-ground a coil—heat exchanger to absorb heat from hot rocks consist of closed loop system further comprises a series of in-line water pumps periodically inserted along the closed loop line wherein each of the in-line water pumps consist of electromotor comprising spiral blade within a hollow central shaft of the rotor creating a force to move fluid through the closed loop line.

A further embodiment of this invention is that assembling tower can be used as a platform for wind mill if geothermal power plant is located in windy area.

It is also an embodiment of this invention that this method of producing electric energy can be used in global climate crises, which could happen, such as ice age, in which instant agriculture could continue in green houses gardens where artificial lights and heat are applied.

A further embodiment of this invention is that method of producing electricity with the self contained in-ground geothermal generator can be applied on another planets and moons with geothermal potential and where sun-light is insufficient.

It is also an embodiment of this invention that self contained heat exchanger as an universal portable exchange system can be used in many applications for harnessing heat from sources such as lava and flare stacks which otherwise is dissipating in air.

It is also an embodiment of this invention that self contained heat exchanger can be used for desalinization of large body of salty water.

A further embodiment of this invention is that In-Line Pump used for fluid circulation in closed loop systems can be also used in cross-country pipe-lines as generator in downhill route and as electromotor in uphill routes.

A further embodiment of this invention is a proposal for restoration of the Salton Sea by using self contained heat exchanger and local conditions.

It is also an embodiment of this invention that power plant is based on array of multi power units of medium or smaller sizes which can extract heat from underground heat source more efficiently and with less limitations than in conventional systems where one big power unit is used and supplied with fluids from natural or manmade hydrothermal reservoir.

The foregoing and other features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following more detailed description of the particular embodiments of the invention, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be described with reference to the figures of which:

FIG. 1 is a cross sectional view of a self contained in-ground geothermal generator, with main segments in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 2 is a cross sectional view taken along line 1-1' of FIG. 3 of a self contained in-ground geothermal generator, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 3 is a cross sectional view of the condenser distributor along line 3-3' of FIG. 2, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 4 is a cross sectional view of the condenser and generator along line 4-4' of FIG. 2, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 5 is an enlarged cross sectional view along line 5-5' of FIG. 2 illustrating the condenser and the gear box, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 6 is cross sectional view along line 6-6' of FIG. 5, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 7 is cross sectional view along line 7-7' of FIG. 5, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 8 is cross sectional view along line 8-8' of FIG. 5, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 9 is cross sectional view of the condenser and the turbines along line 9-9' of FIG. 2, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 10 is cross sectional view of the feed water storage tank and turbines along line 10-10' of FIG. 2, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 11 is cross sectional view of the boiler along line 11-11' of FIG. 2, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 12 is a schematic diagram of cross sectional view of the self contained in-ground geothermal generator, with main segments including heat exchanger on the ground surface, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 13 is a schematic diagram of cross sectional view of an alternative independent heat exchange system, with main segments including a close loop line, one heat exchanger deep in the ground and one on the ground surface, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 14 is a schematic diagram of cross sectional view of the binary geothermal power plant on the ground surface, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 15 is a schematic diagram of cross sectional view of an alternative geothermal power plant on the ground surface, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 16 is plain view of the geothermal power plant with 24 wells and control center. For clarity and simplicity, is shown schematic diagram only of one quarter of the plant (6 wells), in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 17 is enlarged schematic diagram of the one section of the geothermal power plant shown in FIG. 16 in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 18 is enlarged plain view of one heat exchanger tank illustrated in FIGS. 16 and 17, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 19 is an enlarged cross sectional view of the heat exchanger tank taken along line 19-19' of FIG. 18, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 20 illustrate a cross sectional view of an alternative tower for assembling, lowering or lifting the self contained in-ground geothermal generator, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 21 illustrate a cross sectional view of an alternative tower for assembling, lowering or lifting the self contained in-ground geothermal generator, with wind mill installed on it, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 22 is a cross sectional view taken along line 22-22' of FIG. 23 of an in-line pump in accordance with the invention; and

FIG. 23 is a cross sectional view taken along line 23-23' of FIG. 22 of an in-line pump in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 24 illustrate an alternative schematic cross sectional diagram of the heat exchange system shown in FIG. 13, with main segments including a thermally insulated close loop line, one heat exchanger in heat source environment and one in preferred environment, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 25 illustrate a schematic pain view diagram of the heat exchange system shown in FIG. 24 to be used in dysfunctional nuclear power complex in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 26 illustrate a schematic diagram of the heat exchange system shown in FIG. 24 to be used for production of electricity in a location where lava is accessible in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 27 illustrate a schematic cross sectional diagram of the heat exchange system shown in FIG. 24 to be used for production of electricity from heat source such as oil well flare stacks in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 28 illustrate a schematic cross sectional diagram of an alternative heat exchange system shown in FIG. 27;

FIG. 29 is a plain view of the heat exchange system shown in FIG. 24 to be used for production of electricity from geothermal source and desalinization of salty body of water in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 30 is an cross sectional view taken along line 30-30' of FIG. 29, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 31 is an cross sectional view taken along line 31-31' of FIG. 29, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 32 illustrate a perspective cross sectional diagram of an alternative heat exchange system to be used in desalinization plan shown in FIGS. 29-31;

FIG. 33 is a schematic diagram of cross sectional view of the cable and tube connector assembly in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 34 is an cross sectional view taken along line 33-33' of FIG. 34, of the cable and tube connector assembly in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 35 is an cross sectional view taken along line 34-34' of FIG. 33, in accordance with the invention; and

FIG. 36 is a cross sectional view taken along line 35-35' of FIG. 33, in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 37 is a plain view of a large salty body of water and schematic diagram of pipeline systems associated with restoration of the Salton Sea.

FIG. 38 is a plain view of a large salty body of water and schematic diagram of pipeline systems for exchanging that water with oceanic water and one section of geothermal power plants with an alternative cooling system, in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 39 is a plain view of a large salty body of water and schematic diagram of pipeline systems associated with an alternative section of geothermal power plants, in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 40 is a plain view of a large salty body of water and schematic diagram of pipeline systems with an alternative section of geothermal power plants shown in FIG. 39 with an alternative cooling system, in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 41 is a plain view of a schematic diagram of the geothermal power plant with array of 24 wells. For clarity and simplicity, is shown only one quarter of the plant with 6 wells and corresponding 6 power units, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 42 is enlarged schematic diagram of the one section of the geothermal power plant shown in FIG. 41 with an cooling system, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 43 is enlarged schematic diagram of the one section of the geothermal power plant shown in FIG. 41 with an alternative cooling system, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 44 is enlarged schematic diagram of the one section of the geothermal power plant shown in FIG. 41 with an alternative cooling system, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 45 is an cross sectional view of one power unit taken along line 45-45' of FIG. 47, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 46 is an cross sectional view taken along line 46-46' of FIGS. 45, 47, and 48, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 47 is schematic diagrams of a geothermal power unite of the power plant illustrated in FIG. 45 with an alternative secondary power unit aside, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 48 is a schematic diagram of an alternative power unite of a geothermal power plant modified for production of electricity, fresh water and extraction of minerals, in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 49 is a cross sectional view of an alternative power unit taken along line 49'-49' of FIG. 48, in accordance with the invention;

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring now to FIG. 1, the self contain in-ground geothermal generator comprises a slim cylindrical shape,

which, positioned vertically, can be lowered with a system of cables deep into the ground in a pre-drilled well. The self contained in-ground geothermal generator **100** of the invention is shown in cross sectional view, with main segments. The main elements of the assembly **100** are: the boiler **120**, the turbine compartment **130**, the gear box, or converter **140**, the electric generator **150**, the condenser/distributor **160**, and system of cables and tubes **170** which includes electric cable for transporting electric energy up to the ground surface.

Referring now to FIG. 2, enlarged cross sectional view of the self contain in-ground geothermal generator **100** shown in FIG. 1, taken along line 2-2' of FIG. 3. The main elements of the assembly **100** are: the boiler **120**, the turbine compartment **130**, the gear box, or converter **140**, the electric generator **150**, the condenser **160** with distributor chamber **61** and peripheral chamber **68** with system of tubes **62** for returning exhausted condensed steam as a feed water back into the boiler, and system of cables and tubes **170**.

The System of cables and tubes **170** includes peripheral caring cables **74**, main caring cable **75**, control cable **76**, boiler supply tubes **121**, cooling system tubes **72**, and main electric cable **77**, for transporting electric energy up to the ground surface.

The boiler **120** includes lower part having a water tank area **122** and upper part having a steam area **124**. The assembly **100** has a hook eye **71** and can be attached by hook **73** and cable **75** or with system of pulleys and cables and then lowered into pre-drilled well deep in the ground to the level where rocks heated by magma deep below the Earth's surface boils the water in the water tank area **122** of the lower part of the boiler **120**. The steam in the steam area **124** of the upper part of the boiler **120** is also heated by surrounding hot rocks producing superheated steam. High-pressured superheated steam passes through a set of steam control valve **88** into a turbines compartment **130**, which has a set of blades **32** which are attached to a solid shaft **34** and spins it. The solid shaft **34** of the turbines is connected to a cylindrical shaft **52** of the electric generator **150** through a gear box or converter **140**. Steam from the turbine compartment is stirred through a set of openings **36** and through the cylindrical shaft **52** of the generator **150** into the distributor chamber **61** of the condenser **160**. Exhausted steam then starts condensing and is stirred through the set of openings **63** into a plurality of tubes **62** and back into the feed water tank **110** and then pumped into boiler **120** through boiler feed pump **112** and boiler feed pipe **114**.

Here are also illustrated a structural external cylinder **90** and structural internal cylinder **80**. The peripheral chamber **68** of the condenser **160** is formed in space between external cylinder **90** and internal cylinder **80**. The peripheral chamber **68** has plurality of tubes **62** within, as explained above. There are structural ribs **85** between internal and external cylinders to improve structural integrity of the assembly in high pressure environment. The ribs **85** have holes **87** for water circulation. (For clarity and simplicity of the illustration the ribs **85** are not shown in FIGS. 1 and 2).

The cooling system is an independent close loop tube which has at least two heat exchangers; first one down in the well and second one on the ground surface. First one which absorbs heat from condenser by circulating cool water through the peripheral chamber of the condenser, formed between external and internal cylinders, and then transfers the heat up on ground surface through thermally insulated closed loop pipes where heat is exchanged through second heat exchanger, which is a coiled pipe, and then cooled water returned to the condenser again.

The cooling system consists of a close loop thermally insulated tube **72**, one heat exchanger deep underground, which is peripheral chamber **68** of the condenser **160** and second one the coiled pipe **182** on the ground surface. (The coiled pipe **182** on the ground surface is shown in FIG. 12).

The close loop tube **72** is attached to the peripheral chamber **68** of the condenser **160** through cooling water pumps **172** and **174**. The cooling water pump **172** injects cooled water through pipe **178** to the bottom of the peripheral chamber **68**. Water cools condenser by circulating through the peripheral chamber **68** of the condenser **160**. The hot water, which naturally rises to the upper part of the peripheral chamber **68**, is then injected through water pump **174** into other end of the tube **72** and taken up to the ground surface where heat is exchanged through coil tube **182**, which is part of heat exchanger **184**, and then returns cooled water to peripheral chamber **68** of the condenser **160**. The heat on ground surface is then used to produce additional electricity in a "binary" power plant through system of several heat exchangers (Explained in FIG. 12-19).

The peripheral chamber **68**, which is part of the condenser **160**, is strategically positioned so that besides cooling condenser **160**, also surrounds, cools and prevent from overheating turbines **130**, gear box/converter **140**, and electromagnetic generator **150**.

The close loop tube **72** have at least one water pump **172** in line (preferably several) to provide water circulation through the thermally insulated tube line and to reduce hydrostatic pressure at the lower part of the close loop system. If necessary several close loop tube **72** can be installed on unite to speed up cooling and heat exchange process. The ratio of speed and pressure inside closed loop line are constant.  $P$  (pressure) $\times V$  (speed)=constant. More speed=less pressure.

As an alternative solution; the peripheral chamber **68** of the condenser **160** can be supplied and cooled with an additional independent coiled metal pipe (heat exchanger) and close loop system similar to one shown in FIG. 13.

The peripheral wall of the boiler **120** can have indentations to increase conductive surface and to increase conductivity of heat to the water inside boiler (For simplicity not shown).

The boiler **120** is filled with water, after whole assembly of the self contained in-ground geothermal generator **100** is lowered to the bottom of the well, through set of tubes **121**, to reduce weight of assembly during lowering process. Illustrated are two tubes **121** attached to the unit—one to supply water into boiler **120** and other to let air escape during filling process. Also important purpose of the tubes **121** is to supply, maintain and regulate necessary level of water in boiler **120**.

All main elements of the assembly **100**; the boiler **120**, the turbine compartment **130**, the gear box, or converter **140**, the electric generator **150**, and the condenser/distributor **160**, can be assembled during lowering process by fusing multi sections of same kind to the desired length and capacity. The fusing process can be bolting or welding.

There is a set of protruded holding pins **66** on each assembly segment so it can be carried with set of separate peripheral cables **74** to reduce tension on main cable **75** during lowering or lifting the assembly.

The condenser **68**, which is formed between structural external **90** and structural internal **80** cylinders, which surrounds and cools whole unit, except boiler **120**, is insulated from external heat of hot rocks with layer of heat resistant insulation **92**.

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The boiler 120 has a safety check valve 126 to release steam, if needed, in emergency such as if control valves malfunction, etc.

The purpose of the gear box or converter 140, which is located between turbines 130 and the electric generator 150, is to neutralize momentum produced by the spinning turbines 33 by changing the direction of the rotor 54 of the generator 150. Thus the rotor 54 of the generator 150 spins in the opposite direction than the main turbines 33. If needed, several gear boxes or converters 140 can be installed into generator compartment to neutralize or balance momentum produced by the spinning turbines and generators.

Referring now to FIG. 5-8, the upper end of turbines shaft 34 is solidly connected with disk/platform 35 which extend to the peripheral cylinder 41 of the gear box 140, with which is secured and engage with system of bearings 42 and gears wheels 43. Gear box is secured to the main structural cylinder 80. Disk/platform 35 has several openings 36 for steam to leave turbines compartment. Disk/platform 35 also extends upwardly in shape of funnel 39 for steam to be funneled into cylindrical shaft 52 of the electric generator 150. The cylindrical shaft 52 of the rotor 54 also functions as a secondary turbine. It has secondary set of small blades 58 attached to the inside wall and positioned so to increase rotation of the rotor when steam passes through.

Disk/platform 35 is engage with upper disc/platform 37 through set of gear wheels 43, which are secured with peripheral cylinder 41 of the gear box 140 with their axles/pins 44. The upper disk/platform 37 is also engage with upper part 38 of the funnel 39 through bearing 46 and with peripheral cylinder 41 of the gear box 140 through bearing 47 and is also solidly connected to cylindrical shaft 52 of the generator 150. Disk/platform 35 and disk/platform 37 have carved grooves 45 which engage and correspond with gear wheels 43.

FIG. 3, is a cross sectional view of the condenser/distributor 160 along line 3-3' of FIG. 2. FIG. 3 illustrates the main structural internal cylinder 80, the external structural cylinder 90, the condenser/distributor 61, and the peripheral chamber 68 of the condenser 160 which surrounds the condenser/distributor 61. Here are also shown tubes 62 spread around the peripheral chamber 68. Exhausted steam passes through openings 63 which lead to tubes 62 which then return condensed water to the boiler 120. Here is also shown solid disk/platform 94 which separate generator 150 from condenser 160. Upper end of cylindrical shaft 52 is secured and engaged to the disk/platform 94 through bearing 96.

Here is also shown pipe 178 which brings cooled water at the bottom of the peripheral chamber 68. Also shown here are boiler supply tubes 121 for filling boiler with water after assembly is lowered down into well. Also shown here are structural ribs 85 between internal and external cylinders to improve structural integrity of the assembly in high pressure environment. Here are also shown protruded holding pins 66 for caring each segment of the assembly with set of peripheral cables 74 to reduce tension on main cable 75 during lowering or lifting the assembly. (Caring cables not shown).

Here is also shown electrical conduit 77 which transport electricity from generator 150 up to the ground surface and further to the power lines. Also shown here is heat resistant insulation 92 which surrounds whole assembly except boiler 120.

FIG. 4, is a cross sectional view of the electric generator 150 along line 4-4' of FIG. 2. FIG. 4 also illustrate main structural internal cylinder 80, external structural cylinder 90, the peripheral chamber 68 of the condenser 160 with

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tubes 62 spread around the peripheral chamber 68. Here is also illustrated cylindrical shaft 52, rotor 54 of the electric generator 150 which is fix to the shaft 52, and stator 56 of the electric generator 150 which is fix to the main internal structural cylinder 80. Here are also shown protruded holding pins 66 for caring each segment, but offset relative to adjacent segment so that peripheral cables 74 can be spread all around periphery of the assembly. Also shown here are structural ribs 85 with perforations 87, the electrical conduit 77, boiler supply tubes 121, the pipe 178 and insulation 92.

FIG. 9 is cross sectional view of the condenser and the turbines along line 9-9' of FIG. 2.

FIG. 9 also illustrate main structural internal cylinder 80, external structural cylinder 90, the peripheral chamber 68 of the condenser 160 with tubes 62 spread around the peripheral chamber 68. Also shown here are structural ribs 85 with perforations 87.

Here are also illustrated solid turbines shaft 34 with blades 32, boiler supply tubes 121, the pipe 178, and insulation 92. Here are also shown protruded holding pins 66 for caring each segment, but offset relative to adjacent segment.

FIG. 10 is cross sectional view of the feed water storage tank and turbines along line 10-10' of FIG. 2. FIG. 10 also illustrate main structural internal cylinder 80 and extended external structural cylinder 90 which, at this location, forms the feed water storage tank 110. Here are also shown the boiler feed pumps 112 located in the feed water storage tank 110 which inject feed water into boiler 120. Also shown here are steam control valves 88 which controls flow of steam into turbines 33. Here are also shown water pumps 116 located on the disc/platform 82 at the bottom of the turbines compartment 130. The purpose of water pumps 116 is to removes excess water, if accumulated at the bottom of turbines compartment 130, and to eject it into feed water storage tank 110 through pipes 117. (For clarity and simplicity the pumps 116 are not shown in FIG. 2). Also shown here are water pumps/valves 125 and tube 121 which supply, maintain and regulate necessary level of water in boiler 120. Here is also shown the solid shaft 34 of the turbines 33 with set of bearings 84 and 96 on which the shaft 34 sits and is secured on the disc/platform 82. Also shown is the insulation 92.

FIG. 11 is cross sectional view of the boiler 120 along line 11-11' of FIG. 2. Here is illustrated peripheral wall/cylinder 128 of the boiler 120. Also shown here are protruded holding pins 66 for caring each segment of the assembly with set of peripheral cables as explained earlier. Here holding pins 66 are shown as extensions of the rod 65. The rod 65 has openings 118 for guiding feed pipe 114 to the lower part 122 of the boiler 120.

Also here is shown safety release valve 126 and reinforcing plates 129.

FIG. 12 is a schematic diagram of cross sectional view of the self contained in-ground geothermal generator, with main segments including heat exchanger on the ground surface. The self contained in-ground geothermal generator (SCI-GGG) uses three closed loop systems. The first closed loop system circulates working fluid through boiler, turbine, generator, condenser and back through boiler. The second closed loop system (self contained heat exchanger) circulates fluid through condenser, thermally insulated pipes and coil coupled to binary power unit on the ground surface. The self contained heat exchanger (SCHE) is integral part of the SCI-GGG apparatus and can be used separately as an independent heat exchanger. The third closed loop system circulates working fluid through binary power unit on the

ground surface and produces additional electricity. FIG. 12 illustrates the boiler 120, the turbines 130, the gear box 140, the electric generator 150, and the condenser 160. Here is also shown peripheral chamber 68 of the condenser 160 which function as a heat exchanger by cooling tubes 62 which are spread within. (For simplicity and clarity tubes 62 are not shown here). Here is also shown coil tube 182 which exchanges heat in a heat exchanger 184 up on the ground surface, which is part of the binary geothermal power plant 180, which is explained in FIG. 14. The peripheral chamber 68 of the condenser 160, which function as a heat exchanger down in the unite and coiled pipe 182, which exchanges heat in a heat exchanger 184 up on the ground surface are connected with close loop flexible tubes 72 which are thermally insolated to prevent lousing heat during fluid transport between heat exchangers. Here are also illustrated several water pumps 172 and 174 which circulate water through close loop system. An alternative in-line pump is later explained and illustrated in FIGS. 22 and 23. Also here is shown cable connector platform 176 which connects segments of tubes and cables. Also here is shown main cable 75, and insulation layer 92.

FIG. 13 is a schematic diagram of cross sectional view of an alternative, independent, self contained heat exchange system. The self contained heat exchanger (SCHE) apparatus is integral part of the self contained in-ground geothermal generator (SCI-GGG) apparatus (illustrated in FIG. 12) and is used separately as an independent heat exchanger. Here in FIG. 13 is illustrated the self contained heat exchanger (SCHE) apparatus with two closed loop systems. The main segments of first closed loop system include; a close loop tube, first heat exchanger 168 deep in the ground at heat source and second heat exchanger 182 up on the ground surface which is part of the second closed loop system which is binary power unit 184. The second closed loop system circulates working fluid through binary power unit on the ground surface and produces additional electricity. The main segments of second closed loop system include; a boiler, a turbine, a generator and condenser (illustrated in FIG. 14). Here in FIG. 13 are illustrated the same elements of the cooling system shown in FIG. 12, namely; one heat exchanger deep in the ground at heat source and one up on the ground surface and one close loop thermally insulated tube with several in-line water pumps which circulates water through close loop system.

In this embodiment, instead of peripheral chamber 68 which functions as a heat exchanger, a coiled pipe 188 is used which functions as a first heat exchanger 168. The heat exchanger 168 consists of; the strait pipe 189, the coiled pipe 188, the structural pipe 187 and the platform 186. The structural pipe 187 which provide strength to the unit is attached to the platform 186. The structural pipe 187 has one opening at the bottom for strait pipe 189 to exit and one opening at top for strait tube 189 to enter. The structural pipe 187, which prevent coiled pipe 188 from collapsing from its weight, may have more perforations if necessary to reduce its weight and to provide more heat to the strait pipe 189. The spacers which keep distances between coils in coiled pipe 188 and structural pipe 187 are not illustrated. Here is also shown base 185 of structural pipe 187 on which whole assembly rest. Alternatively, structural pipe 187 can be adapted to perform the function of the strait pipe 189.

The coiled pipe 188 which functions as first heat exchanger 168 down in the ground and coiled pipe 182 which functions as second heat exchanger 184 up on the ground surface are connected with close loop tube 72. Here are also illustrated several in-line water pumps 172 and 174

which circulate water through close loop system. The heat from hot rocks deep in the well is absorbed through first heat exchanger 168 and transported with thermally insulated pipe 72 up to the ground surface to the second heat exchanger 184 where its heat is transferred into a binary power unit which uses working fluids, such as isopentane, that boils at a lower temperature than water. The heat exchanger 184 is part of the binary geothermal power plant 180, which is explained in FIG. 14.

Also, here is shown cable connector platform 176 which connects segments of tubes 72 and cable 75. Connector platform 176 or a plurality of platforms 176 may also function as a barrier(s) or a plug(s) to reduce the amount of heat escaping from the well bore.

The heat exchange system explained here in FIG. 13. is an alternative cooling system for a self-contained in-ground geothermal generator can also function as an alternative, independent, heat exchange system, which would be substantial improvement to experimental process so called "hot dry rock technology".

The simplest "hot dry rock technology" power plant comprises one injection well and two production wells. Scientist are trying to drill down injection well into the rocks and then inject down into well, under pressure, whatever water source they have happen to have on the surface hoping that water will travel through cracks and fissures of the hot rocks and form underground reservoir, and then they intend to drill production wells around perimeter and try to recover that water and steam by pumping it back to surface and then use it in a conventional or in a "binary" power plant.

Binary plants use lower-temperature, but much more common, hot water resources (100° F.-300° F.). The hot water is passed through a heat exchanger in conjunction with a secondary (hence, "binary plant") fluid with a lower boiling point (usually a hydrocarbon such as isobutane or isopentane). The secondary fluid vaporizes, which turns the turbines, which drive the generators. The remaining secondary fluid is simply recycled through the heat exchanger. The geothermal fluid is condensed and returned to the reservoir.

It remains to be seen if presently experimental "hot dry rock technology" can function as expected and answer special challenges:

1. It requires a huge amount of water to form, deep down, man made, hydrothermal reservoir in a place where water has not been naturally accumulated.
2. Would a huge amount of water be lost, absorbed into rocks in different directions?
3. How much of water, if any, could reach production well through cracks and fissures in the hot rocks?
4. How mach water, if any can be recovered and pumped back on ground surface to be used in a conventional or in a "binary" power plant?
5. Also, during pumping up water to the surface through production well water will pass through layers of gradually less hot rocks and eventually through cold rocks close to the surface—how much of the heat will be lost and how much of water will be lost—absorbed into rocks during trip up?
6. There is strong indications that experimental Enhanced Geothermal System (EGS) can induce seismicity because injected water can find underground pockets (caves) and with high pressure and temperature can induce explosion.

The heat exchange system explained here in FIG. 13 is a simple system which uses the same amount of water all the time because it is literally close loop system, not just binary part on the ground surface but also part down in the ground.

It doesn't deal with removing silica and minerals in a separator from the geothermal fluid.

It doesn't lose water into cracks and fissures of the hot rocks because water circulates through coiled pipe and houses. The lost of heat on the trip up is limited because pipes are thermally insulated. It doesn't require several wells to function (injection well and several production wells) it rather uses single well for each unit. The heat exchange system explained herein in FIG. 13 as well the apparatus explained in FIG. 12 can operate, not just in dry hot rocks areas but also, in areas with hydrothermal reservoirs and many other applications including cooling dysfunctional nuclear reactors or in reverse process warming surroundings if needed.

FIG. 14 is a schematic diagram of cross sectional view of the binary geothermal power plant 180. Here are illustrated; the heat exchanger 184, the turbines 230, the condenser 260 and electric generator 250. Hot water from deep underground passes through close loop flexible tube 72 into coil 182 inside heat exchanger 184 where its heat is transferred into a second (binary) liquid, such as isopentane, that boils at a lower temperature than water. When heated, the binary liquid flashes to vapor, which, like steam, expands across, passes through steam pipe 222 and control valve 288 and then spins the turbine 230. Exhausted vapor is then condensed to a liquid in the condenser 260 and then is pumped back into boiler 220 through feed pipe 214 and boiler feed pump 212. In this closed loop cycle, vapor is reused repeatedly and there are no emissions to the air. The shaft of the turbines 230 is connected with shaft of the electric generator 250 which spins and produces electricity, which is then transported through electric cable 277 to transformer and grid line to the users. (Transformer and grid line are not illustrated). The binary power unit 180 can be produced as portable unit on wheels (on chase of truck 18 wheeler). The condenser 260 is elongated to reduce back pressure which exists after steam passes through turbine compartment 230. The length of the condenser 260 can be increased if needed.

FIG. 15 is a schematic diagram of cross sectional view of a geothermal power plant 190 (not a binary power plant), as an alternative solution for cases where water coming from tube 72 is hot enough to produce steam. (It may be applicable in an alternative, independent, heat exchange system shown in FIG. 13). Here are illustrated; the boiler 220, the turbines 230, the condenser 260 and electric generator 250. Hot water from deep underground passes through close loop tube 72 into boiler 220 where evaporates. The steam then passes through steam pipe 222 and control valve 288 and then spins the turbine 230. Exhausted vapor is then condensed to a liquid in the condenser 260, which can be air or water cooled, and then is pumped back into close loop tube 72 which leads into well as explain earlier. Here is also shown feed pipe 214 and water pump 212 which are part of close loop system. Here is also shown shaft of the turbines 230 which is connected with shaft of the electric generator 250 which spins and produces electricity. Electricity is then transported through electric cable 277 to transformer and grid line to the users. (Transformer and grid line are not illustrated).

FIGS. 16 and 17 illustrate plain view of the geothermal power plant 300 with 24 wells and control center 200 in accordance with the invention. For clarity and simplicity, here is shown schematic diagram only of one quarter of the plant, 6 wells 19-24, and three binary power units 132, 142 and 152. The other three quarters of the power plant are identical.

As explained earlier the cooling system of the self contained in-ground geothermal generator 100, is a close loop tube system which cools condenser by circulating water through the peripheral chamber 68 of the condenser 160, formed between external and internal cylinders 90 and 80, and then transfers the heat up on ground surface. The heat on the ground surface is then used to produce additional electricity in a "binary" power plant through system of several heat exchangers and then returned as cooled water to the relevant peripheral chamber 68 of the condenser 160.

Here are illustrated three "binary" power units 132, 142 and 152 which are connected with six self contained in-ground geothermal generators inside wells 19-24.

Each of those three binary power units 132, 142 and 152 consist of: the boilers 133, 143 and 153, the turbines 134, 144 and 154 and the electric generators 135, 145 and 155.

The boiler 133 of the binary production unit 132 has six heat exchange coils 319, 320, 321, 322, 323 and 324, which are connected to the condensers 160 of the relevant self contained in-ground geothermal generators, inside wells 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 with one end of the tube of close loop system.

Before other end of the tube of close loop system reaches the condensers 160 of the relevant self contained in-ground geothermal generators inside wells 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 and complete close loop cycle, it also passes through boilers 143 and 153 of the binary production units 142 and 152. The purpose of it is to exchange heat and use it on the ground surface in the binary production units as much as possible and to send back cooled water to the condensers 160. For clarity and simplicity, any radiant tubing is not shown and directions of the flow through line are marked with arrow sign.

The boiler 143 of the binary production unit 142 has also six heat exchange coils 419, 420, 421, 422, 423 and 424.

The boiler 153 of the binary production unit 152 has also six heat exchange coils 519, 520, 521, 522, 523 and 524.

The boiler 133 of the binary production unit 132 produces the hottest steam because it is the first station where heat is exchanged through coils 319, 320, 321, 322, 323 and 324.

The boiler 143 of the binary production unit 142 is the second station where heat is exchanged through coils 419, 420, 421, 422, 423 and 424, and steam temperature is lesser than in boiler 133.

The boiler 153 of the binary production unit 152 is the third station where heat is exchanged through coils 519, 520, 521, 522, 523 and 524, and steam temperature is lesser than in boiler 143.

The binary power units 132, 142 and 152 are designed to operate at different steam temperature and presser.

As an alternative solution; the steam from boilers 133, 143 and 153, which deal with different temperature and pressure, can be funneled to a single binary power unit with single turbine and generator.

As an alternative solution; after leaving coils 519, 520, 521, 522, 523 and 524 of the binary production unit 152, if water is still hot, the tube 72 can be cooled with running water, if available, or can be used for heating building.

FIG. 17 is enlarged schematic diagram of the one section of the geothermal power plant 300 shown in FIG. 16.

FIG. 18 is enlarged plain view of the boiler 133 of the binary production unit 132 illustrated in FIGS. 16 and 17. Here are shown heat exchange coils 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324 and main steam pipe 222.

FIG. 19 is an enlarged cross sectional view of the boiler 133 of the binary production unit 132 taken along line 19-19' of FIG. 18. Here are also shown heat exchange coils 322,

323, and 324 from which its heat is transferred into a second (binary) liquid, such as isopentane, that boils at a lower temperature than water. When heated, the binary liquid flashes to vapor, which, like steam, expands across, passes through steam pipe 222. (The process is explained in binary power plant earlier in FIG. 14). Here is also shown feed pipe 214 through which exhausted vapor are returned into boiler 133 for reheating.

FIG. 20 illustrate a cross sectional view of an alternative tower 240 for assembling, lowering or lifting the self contained in-ground geothermal generator 100. Here are shown structural frame 249 of the tower 240. Also shown here are well 19, lining of the well 247, foundation platform 248, and system of ratchets 242 and 246 for main cable 75 and peripheral cables 74. (Cables are not shown).

FIG. 21 illustrate a cross sectional view of an alternative tower 241 for assembling, lowering or lifting the self contained in-ground geothermal generator 100, with wind mill 245 installed on it, as an additional source of energy if geothermal power plant is located in windy area. The tower 241 is similar as tower 240 illustrated in FIG. 20 with addition of extension element 235. Here are also shown structural frame 249, well 19, lining of the well 247, foundation platform 248, and system of ratchets 242 and 246 for main cable 75 and peripheral cables 74. (Cables are not shown). Also illustrated here are conventional generator with gear box 244 and blades 243. The objective of this addition is to use assembling tower also as a platform for wind mill. It will be understood that the tower 241 may be permanent or temporary.

FIGS. 22 and 23 show an in-line pump 172 which is part of the heat exchange systems of the apparatuses illustrated in FIGS. 12 and 13. The in-line pump 172 also illustrated (numbered) as 174 is a replaceable segment in closed loop line 72 of the heat exchange system of the apparatuses illustrated in FIGS. 12 and 13. In-line pump 172 is an electric motor 91 consisting of a rotor 102 and a stator 104. The rotor 102 consists of a hollow shaft 50 which is fixedly surrounded with an electromagnetic coil 93. The stator 104 consists of a cylinder 105 which is housing of the motor 91 and is fixedly engaged with electromagnetic coil 95. Stator 104 and rotor 102 are engaged through two sets of ball bearings 97 and additional set of sealant bearings 98. The cylinder 105 of the motor 91 has diameter reduction on each end and is coupled with the connector platform 176 which connects segments of the closed loop line 72. The hollow shaft 50 has continuous spiral blades 51 formed on the inner side of the hollow shaft 50. When electro motor 91 is activated the hollow shaft 50 which is central element of the rotor 102 rotates with the continuous spiral blade 51 which is coupled within the hollow central shaft 50 of the rotor 102 creating a force to move fluid through the closed loop line 72. The spiral blade(s) 51 can also be fixed within the hollow central shaft 50. The shape of the inline pump 172 is cylindrical and slim, thus suitable to fit in limited spaces such as well bore. The slim cylindrical shape of the inline pump 172 has no limitation on length therefore power of the electromotor can be increased to provided substantial pumping force as needed for fluid to circulate at certain speed.

The in-line pump 172 can be used in many applications wherever substantial pumping force is needed. For example with minor additions (not shown) like forming extra space by adding an additional peripheral cylinder filled with oil to provide buoyancy to this in-line pump 172 can be used in deep water drilling as a segment of raiser pipe. Further, the closed loop line 72 may be, but is not limited to, a closed loop system line. Alternatively, the in-line pump 172 can be

used for pumping up fluid from a reservoir in which underground pressure is low (geo-pressure). For example the in-line pump 172 can be used for pumping up oil from oil wells (reservoirs) in which underground pressure (geo-pressure) is low, or any other type of fluid from a reservoir, such as, but not limited to, water or natural gas. The in-line pump 172 can be inserted as a repetitive segment of the raiser pipe through which oil is pumped up to the ground surface. The in-line pump can be programmed or equipped with sensors so the pump can be activated when submerged or filled with fluid. The hollow shaft 50 with continuous spiral blades 51 formed on the inner side of the hollow shaft can be produced by aligning and welding pre-machined two halves. Alternatively, the shaft can be produced by aligning and welding prefabricated several segments of spiral blade with section of the wall of the hollow shaft (cylinder). Alternatively, the hollow shaft with continues spiral blades can be produced by 3D printing technology.

The in-line pump 172 is an electromotor cylindrical shape and can be inserted as a repetitive segment in line and has no limitation on length therefore the power of the electromotor can be increased to impart needed pumping force for fluid to circulate at desired speed. For example the in-line pump 172 can be used in cross country pipe line for oil, gas, water, etc. as a repetitive segment. In downhill route it can function as a generator and produce electricity which can be used to power electromotor In-Line Pump in horizontal and uphill route. At the exit end of the in-line pump 172 can be attached a flapper or ball check valve as short segment to prevent fluid surging backward at vertical and uphill routes when pump stop pumping.

FIG. 24 illustrate an alternative schematic cross sectional diagram of an universal heat exchange system 210 shown in FIG. 13, with main segments including a thermally insulated close loop line 72 with an in-line pump 172, first heat exchanger 168 positioned in heat source environment "A" and the second heat exchanger 182 positioned in preferred environment "B". By circulating heat exchanging fluid through closed loop system heat is extracted from heat source through the first heat exchanger 168 and transferred through thermally insulated line 72 to the second heat exchanger 182 for external use including production of electricity. The heat exchange system 210 is portable and can be used in many applications. This illustration is only a schematic diagram of the heat exchange system so details such as fluid expansion reservoir and safety valves are not illustrated. The universal heat exchange system 210 can be used in any situation where source of heat is difficult to access or is not suitable for relatively heavy equipment of a power plant or power unit. It is easy to assembly and disassembly. The universal heat exchange system 210 will be shown in several applications in several following illustrations.

FIG. 25 illustrates a schematic plain view diagram of the heat exchange system 210 shown in FIG. 24 to be used in dysfunctional nuclear power complex, such as, but not limited to Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Complex, to improve issues with heat transfer and Ocean contamination. It has been reported these days that dysfunctional nuclear reactor is cooled by pouring salty water from the Ocean over it and then collecting that contaminated radioactive water into reservoirs and repeating the process. Leakage of radioactive water has been detected on the ground and in the Ocean. Here in FIG. 25 is illustrated dysfunctional nuclear reactor 163, Ocean 165 and closed loop heat exchanger system 210. The first heat exchanger 168 is lowered into dysfunctional nuclear reactor 163 and the second heat

exchanger **182** is lowered into nearby Ocean **165**. By circulating heat exchanging fluid through closed loop system **210** heat is extracted from dysfunctional nuclear reactor **163** and transferred through the first heat exchanger **168** and through thermally insulated line **72**, which is formed from repetitive segments, to the second heat exchanger **182** and dispersed safely into the Ocean **165**. Multiple units of the closed loop system **210** can be deployed with additional insulations if needed. Heat exchange fluid in closed loop system **210** is not in direct contact with radioactive material in dysfunctional nuclear reactor **163** or the Ocean **165**. Although here in FIG. **25** is shown method how to extract heat from dysfunctional reactor(s) and disperse it safely into the Ocean, as a first task to improve desperate emergency situation, if needed, additional elements such as mobile power units can be implemented nearby to produce needed electricity in the process as shown in FIG. **26** and others illustrations of this invention. Here in FIG. **25** is shown portable closed loop heat exchanger system **210** used for cooling dysfunctional nuclear reactor at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Complex. This closed loop heat exchanger system **210** can be also used for cooling reactors in conventional nuclear power plants rather than using open ponds, pools, lakes, etc. FIG. **26** illustrates a schematic diagram of the heat exchange system **210** shown in FIG. **24** to be used for production of electricity in location where lava is accessible, such as, but not limited to Hawaii. The State of Hawaii is spending about \$1 billion dollars per year for purchasing oil for production of electricity. The big island Hawaii has slow moving lava dropping into Ocean usually through established lava (tube) flow. Heat from lava, which at this time is dispersing in air, can be effectively harnessed for production of electricity. Proposed solution consists of:

1. Selecting location with established lava (tube) flow.
2. Erecting two towers on either side of a lava flow (tube) flow with cable suspended between them.
3. Lowering first heat exchanger at safe distance close to lava flow and the second heat exchanger coupled into boiler/evaporator of the Binary Power Unit nearby at safe distance.
4. First and second heat exchangers are connected with thermally insulated closed loop system with in-line pump circulating heat exchange fluid through it.
5. Power unit consist of a boiler; a turbine; a generator; and a condenser. Binary power unit can be mobile (on wheels—for example 3 trucks) at safe distance nearby. If lava changes its flow movable (on wheels) binary power unit can be relocated out of zone on time. In such case lost could be first heat exchanger and/or towers which are replaceable and not very expensive structure.
6. Cooling system for the condenser consist of additional closed loop system with one heat exchanger submerged into Ocean.

Many such modular power units can be installed in suitable locations.

Our system is perfectly suited for Hawaiians alike situations where volcanoes behavior is not explosive nature but rather seeping relatively slow moving basalt lava. Our system doesn't require geothermal drilling, controversial fracking, hydrothermal reservoirs, permeability of the rocks, and substantial amount of water which is the case with conventional geothermal systems. Our system doesn't pollute environment or interfere with lava flow. It only absorbs heat from above lava which is dissipating in air anyway.

Here in FIG. **26** are illustrated two posts/towers **192** and **194** erected on either side of a lava flow/tube **196** with cable **193** suspended between them. The first heat exchanger **168**

is lowered at safe distance close to lava flow **196** and the second heat exchanger **182** is coupled into boiler/evaporator **220** of the binary power unit **180** which is explained in FIGS. **14** and **15**. Here are also illustrated turbines **230**, generator **250** and condenser **260**. Here is also illustrated cooling system for the condenser **260** consisting of additional closed loop system **270** which consist of several interconnected back pressure reducing cylinders **262**, with coiled heat exchangers **268** inside, thermally insulating lines **272** and heat exchanger **282** submerged into Ocean **165**. There is also an in-line pump **172** to circulate heat exchanging fluid through closed loop system **270**. The condenser **260** is elongated with back pressure reducing cylinders **262** to reduce back pressure which exists after steam passes through turbine compartment **230**. By implementing this methodology, for example, the State Hawaii could save around one billion dollars which they are spending yearly for purchase of oil for production of electricity. This portable system can be used in many locations with minor adjustments. For example, on Erta Ale volcano, supporting towers **192** and **194** can be erected on top of sides of crater with cable **193** suspended between towers. The first heat exchanger **168** can be lowered close to lava lake which is visible several hundred feet below top of crater. Mobile binary power unit **180** can be assembled at safe distance nearby.

FIG. **27** illustrate a schematic cross sectional diagram of the heat exchange system **210** shown in FIG. **24** to be used for production of electricity from heat source such as oil well flare stacks. A gas flare, alternatively known as a flare stack, is a gas combustion device used in industrial plants such as petroleum refineries, chemical plants, and natural gas processing plants as well as at oil or gas production sites having oil wells, gas wells, offshore oil and gas rigs and landfills. Whenever industrial plant equipment items are over-pressured, the pressure relief valve provided as essential safety device on the equipment automatically release gases which are ignited and burned. Here in FIG. **27** are illustrated oil well flare stack **137**, support structure **138**, the heat exchange system **210** with first heat exchanger **168** positioned on top of supporting structure **138** and second heat exchanger **182** coupled into boiler/evaporator **220** of the binary power unit **180**. By circulating heat exchanging fluid through closed loop system **210** heat from flame **139** is extracted through the first heat exchanger **168** and transferred through thermally insulated line **72** to the second heat exchanger **182** which heats working fluid or water, depending on size and temperature, in the boiler/evaporator **220** of the binary power unit **180**. Here are also illustrated main elements of the binary power unit **180**, turbines **230**, generator **250** and condenser **260**. In this illustration the condenser **260** is cooled with additional closed loop system **270** consisting of the first heat exchanger **268**, closed loop line **272** and the second heat exchanger **282** which can be submerged into nearby source of cold water **166** such as pool, lake, river, etc. Alternatively, an adjustable perforated shield can be installed on top of flare stack covering one side of the first heat exchanger **168** and rotating, as needed, to prevent flame to be blown away from heat exchanger by wind. Contemporary believes that harnessing flare on top of stack is not feasible because it is difficult to envision a power plant on top of a flare stack. That contemporary believe is debunked by this invention by transferring heat from flame on top of flare stack **137** through heat exchange system **210** to the power unit **180** on the ground. For clarity and simplicity, here in FIG. **37** is illustrated first heat exchanger **168** positioned on top of supporting structure **138**. Alterna-



tively the first heat exchanger **168** can be installed inside any chimney through which passes hot air, smoke, or steam and used that secondary heat source before it dissipate into atmosphere. The universal heat exchange system **210** can be used in any situation where source of heat is difficult to

access or is not suitable for relatively heavy equipment of a power plant or power unit. By implementing this methodology worldwide in industrial plants a lot of electricity can be produced from sources considered at this time as a waste.

FIG. **28** illustrates a schematic cross sectional diagram of an alternative heat exchange system to one shown and explained in FIG. **27**. The assembly illustrated in FIG. **28** is essentially the same as assembly illustrated in FIG. **27**; only difference is that instead of boiler **220** in FIG. **27** there is heat exchanger unit **221** which contains two heat exchangers

**182** and **183**. The heat exchanger unit **221** is filled with heat exchange medium fluid. There is also relief valve **224** and valve **225** for controlling the heat exchange medium fluid.

FIG. **29** illustrates a plain view of the geothermal facility using the heat exchange system **210** shown in FIG. **24** for production of electricity and desalinization of water from a salty body of water. By way of example only, a salty body of water may include the Salton Sea in California. The following example using the Salton Sea as the salty body of water is for illustration purposes and it is understood that this invention is not limited to only functioning with regard to the Salton Sea, but rather the same principles are applicable to any salty body of water with similar conditions. The Salton Sea is California's largest lake and is presently 25 percent saltier than the ocean. The Salton Sea is a "terminal lake," meaning that it has no outlets. Water flows into it from several limited sources but the only way water leaves the sea is by evaporation. The Salton Sea Geothermal Field (SSGF) is a high salinity and high-temperature resource. The earth crust at south end of the Salton Sea is relatively thin. Temperatures in the Salton Sea Geothermal Field can reach 680 degrees less than a mile below the surface. There are already several conventional geothermal power plants in the area. The lake is shrinking exposing lake bed and salinity level is increasing which is pending environmental disaster and a serious threat to multi-billion-dollar tourism.

In this application the heat exchange system **210** extracts heat from geothermal sources; transfers that heat up to the ground surface; produces electricity for commercial use; and at same time, desalinize salty water and returns produced freshwater into Salton Sea; and in process produces salt which has commercial value.

Here is illustrated the heat exchange system **210** with first heat exchanger **168** lowered into well-bore **30** at source of heat (see FIG. **30**), thermally insulated line **72**, and second heat exchanger **182** coupled into boiler/evaporator **217** of the power unit **280**. By circulating heat exchanging fluid through closed loop system **210** heat from hot rocks or hydrothermal reservoir is extracted through the first heat exchanger **168** and transferred through thermally insulated line **72** to the second heat exchanger **182** which is coupled into boiler/evaporator/distiller **217** of the power unit **280**. Salty water from Salton Sea is injected into boiler/evaporator **217** through pipe line **264** and valve **267** to the level "H" (see FIGS. **30** and **31**). The second heat exchanger **182** which is coupled into boiler/evaporator **217** heats salty water and steam is produced which turns turbine **230** which is connected to and spins generator **250** which produces electricity which is then transmitted though electric grid. The power unit **280** has the condenser **260** which is cooled with additional closed loop system **270** consisting of the first heat exchanger **268**, closed loop line **272** and the second heat

exchanger **282** which is submerged into Salton Sea for cooling or if necessary nearby pool build for that purpose. Condensed steam from condenser **260** exits power plant **280** through pipe **256** to join pipe line **266** returning fresh water into Salton Sea. Alternatively, fresh water can be collected into big tanks (not illustrated) for use when needed in nearby agricultural fields. The pipe line **272** exiting condenser **260** enters heat exchanger containers **254** which are positioned underneath removable pans **252** located in nearby desalinization processing building **290** (see FIG. **31**) which is closed and incites a green house effect.

Alternatively, if situation regarding desalinization of the Salton Sea changes, the boiler/evaporator **217** and cooling system of the condenser **260** of the power unit **280** can be modified to function solely as binary power unit to produce only electricity.

The pipe line **72** after exiting boiler/evaporator **217** branches into pipe line **78** which also enters the heat exchanger containers **254** which are positioned underneath removable pans **252** located in nearby desalinization processing building **290** (see FIG. **31**).

When salty water in boiler **217** reaches level "L" the salinity level is high and is released through valve **269** and pipe line **265** into collector pools **263** at nearby desalinization processing building **290** in which salt and clean water is produced.

Salty water from collector pools **263** is distributed into removable pans **252** which sit on the heat exchanger containers **254** which are filled with heat exchange fluid and accommodates three pipe lines, **78**, **272** and **108** which heats heat exchange fluid in containers **254** and indirectly heats salty water in pans **252**. Salty water evaporates from heated pans **252** and condenses around condensers panels **289** which are positioned under roof structure **292** of the desalinization processing building **290**. The pipe line **278** after branching from pipe line **272** enters roof section **292** of the desalinization processing building **290** and function as a condenser. Condensed fresh water **293** drops, as a rain, into channels **294** from which is then collected into containers **271** and returned into Salton Sea through pipe line **266** (see FIGS. **31** and **32**). After heated water evaporates from pans **252** layer of salt will form on the bottom of the pans **252**. The pans **252** with salt in it can be raised with cable and ratchets or hydraulic system so that one end of the pans **252** is higher than other (illustrated with dash line in FIG. **31**) and then slightly jerked and unloaded salt on vehicle or platform for transport. The profile of the removable pan **252** on lower end is slightly larger for smoother unload and can have closing and opening mechanism (not shown at this illustration). Here is also illustrated a well **30** with Blow Out Preventer **31** and derrick **240** above it.

Here are also illustrated two sections of the desalinization processing building **290**. The building can have many such sections to allow continues process of loading and unloading in harmony.

FIG. **30** is a cross sectional view taken along line **30-30'** of FIG. **29**. Beside already explained elements and its functions in FIG. **29** here are better illustrated well-bore **30** with casing **247** and the first heat exchanger **168** in it, and rest of elements of the power plant **280**. Here is also illustrated, as an alternative option, at the bottom of the well-bore **30**, an in-line pump **172** which can be attached, if needed, to the first heat exchanger **168** to circulate geothermal fluids upward and around first heat exchanger **168** for more efficient heat exchange. Here is illustrated an in-line pump **172** having two fluid stirring elements **173** on each end. The fluid stirring elements **173** are simple structural

pipe sections with openings on side wall preferably in an angle (not illustrated). The purpose of the fluid stirring elements 173 on the lower end of the in-line pump 172 is to direct surrounding geothermal fluid into in-line pump 172 and purpose of the fluid stirring elements 173 on the upper end of the in-line pump 172 is to direct geothermal fluid from the in-line pump up and around first heat exchanger 168. Here is also illustrated base of structural pipe 185.

FIG. 31 is a cross sectional view taken along line 31-31' of FIG. 29. In this illustration are shown removable pans 252 which sits on the heat exchanger containers 254 which are filled with heat exchange fluid and accommodates three pipe lines, 78, 272 and 108 which heats heat exchange fluid in containers 254 and indirectly heats salty water in pans 252. Here is also shown thermal insulator and supporting structure 255 under containers 254.

In this illustration, there are also shown roof structures 292 of the closed desalinization processing building 290 with pipe lines 278 which supply cold water to the condenser panels 279. Condenser panels are illustrated in two alternative positions on left and right side of the building 290. Here are also shown collecting pans 284 positioned underneath condenser panels 279 (illustrated in FIG. 32). Here are also illustrated plastic curtains 276 with vertical tubes 296, which collect and funnel condensed droplets 293 into provided channels 294. The plastic curtains 276 are preferably inflatable to provide thermal insulation between warm lower section and cold upper section of the building 290. If necessary upper section can be additionally cooled with air-condition system. Here is also shown raised removable pans 252 (in dash line). Here are also shown thermo-solar panel 106 on the roof of the desalinization processing building 290 and corresponding heat exchange line 108 inside the heat exchanger containers 254 which is illustrated and explained in FIG. 32.

FIG. 32 illustrates a perspective cross sectional diagram of an alternative thermo-solar heat exchange system 70 to be used in desalinization plant shown in FIGS. 29-31. Here is illustrated, an optional solution, thermo-solar panel 106 positioned on the roof of the desalinization processing building 290 to be used for heating heat exchange fluid in the containers 254 and indirectly heating salty water in pans 252 to induce evaporation. Here is also illustrated a plate 283 at the bottom of condenser 279 which function as a frame for the condenser 279 and also as an electrode positively (+) charged. The condenser 279 is coated with super hydrophobic material to induce release of tiny water droplets from condenser and subsequently to improve condensation process. Here is also illustrated a pan 284 positioned underneath condenser 279. The pan 284 has "Y" shape profile and collects condensed droplets 293 from the condenser 279 and delivers fresh water 295 into containers 271 (shown in FIG. 29). The fresh water 295 is then pumped into sea. The pan 284 is negatively charged to improve condensation process. Recent study done by MIT researchers have discovered that tiny water droplets that form on a super-hydrophobic surface and then "jump" away from that surface, carry positive (+) electric charge. By adding negative (-) charges to nearby surface can prevent returning of the tiny water droplets back to the condenser surface and improve condensation process.

Alternatively, if needed, thermo-solar panel 106 positioned on the roof of the desalinization processing building 290 used for heating heat exchange fluid in the containers 254 and indirectly heating salty water in pans 252 to induce evaporation, could function independently without geothermal support.

FIGS. 33-36 illustrate a cross sectional views of the load carrying system 60 and the cable and tube connector assembly 175 also illustrated in FIG. 13. By lowering the SCI-GGG and/or SCI-GHE apparatus by adding repetitive segments of tubes and cables, the length of the apparatus increases and subsequently its weight. Therefore load carrying structure such as cables or pipe, in these illustrations cables, is designed so that additional cables can be added to accommodate increased weight when additional segments of the apparatus are added. The length of segments of the apparatus depends of the size of derrick.

FIG. 33 is a schematic diagram of cross sectional view of the load carrying cable system 60. The load carrying system 60 consist of derrick with pulley system on the surface (not shown in this illustration), repetitive cable segments 75 which are connected through the cable and tube connector platforms 176. Here are also illustrated transferring cables 83 which are inserted as periodic segments when load from one cable needs to be transferred on two cables of the subsequent segment. The transferring cables 83 consist of a sling cable 89, an oblong master link 99, which connects two legs 81 ending with standard latched sling hooks 55 (not shown in this illustration). This load carrying system 60 provides overall weight reduction and efficient load distribution of the apparatus and subsequently extends the operating depth of the apparatus and increases load capacity of the derrick.

FIG. 34 illustrate a cross sectional views of the cable and tube connector assembly 175 taken along line 34-34' of FIG. 35. The cable and tube connector assembly 175 consist of the cable and tube connector platform 176, on which are permanently fastened two hose and socket assembly 177 (illustrated on FIG. 35) and multiple steel cable loop assemblies 179. The hose and socket assembly 177 is device permanently fastened on connector platform 176 to accommodate respective connecting element permanently fastened on each end of repetitive segments of the thermally insulated flexible tubes 72 of closed loop system of the apparatus. The tube and socket assembly 177 can operate as pull-back sleeve (quick connect and disconnect system) and can be additionally secured with safety pin to prevent accidental disconnect. The steel cable loop assembly 179 consists of two sets of eyelets 202 with thimbles formed at each end of the fastening block 171. The two sets of eyelets 202 of the fastening block 171 protrude on upper and lower portion of the connector platform 176. Each leg of each segment of the main steel cable 75 has standard latched sling hooks 55 (not shown in this illustration) on each end and is hooked to the eyelets 202 of the cable and tube connector platform 176. All parts including steel cable 75 can be thermally insulated and coated with anti-corrosion material.

This design of cable and tube connector assembly 175 provides flexibility for repetitive segments of tubes and cables to be added as needed, preferably in pairs for balance and proper distribution of load. This load carrying system 60 provides efficient weight distribution and increases load capacity as length and weight of the apparatus increases.

FIG. 35 is a cross sectional view taken along line 35-35' of FIG. 34. Here are illustrated all elements described in FIG. 34 including the cable and tube connector platform 176, thermally insulated tubes 72 of closed loop system of the apparatus, steel cable loop assembly 179 with fastening blocks 171 and two set of eyelets 202 protruding on upper and lower portion of the connector platform 176. Also, here is illustrated a pair of latched sling hooks 55 which are permanent ending parts on each segment of the main steel

cable 75. Here are also illustrated fasteners 57 used also for support of the structure during assembly and disassembly process of the segments.

FIG. 36 is a cross sectional view taken along line 36-36' of FIG. 34, with all elements already explained in FIGS. 33 and 35. This illustration of the cable and tube connector assembly 175 with diameter about 15 inches contains 8 steel cable loop assembly 179 which accommodate 16 steel cables 75 with diameter about 1 inch. Larger diameter of the connector assembly 175 for larger wellbores can contain and rearrange more steel cable loop assembly 179 which would increase load potential and subsequently length of the apparatus.

FIGS. 37-49 illustrate and explain a solution for restoration of the Salton Sea using SCI-GGG and/or SCI-GHE system. As mentioned earlier the Salton Sea is California's largest lake and is presently 25 percent saltier than the ocean. The Salton Sea is a "terminal lake," meaning that it has no outlets. Water flows into it from several limited sources but the only way water leaves the sea is by evaporation. The Salton Sea Geothermal Field (SSGF) is a high salinity and high-temperature resource. The earth crust at south end of the Salton Sea is relatively thin. Temperatures in the Salton Sea Geothermal Field can reach 680 degrees less than a mile below the surface. There are already several conventional geothermal power plants in the area. The lake is shrinking exposing lake bed and salinity level is increasing which is pending environmental disaster and a serious threat to multi-billion-dollar tourism. FIGS. 37-49 illustrate and explain a concept for restoration of the Salton Sea in accordance with surrounding conditions. This concept is not limited to the Salton Sea in California, and therefore can be used in similar locations with prevalent geothermal sources, proximity to the Ocean and/or fresh water.

Summary of the Solution for Restoration of the Salton Sea:

The objectives of the enclosed concept for restoration of the Salton Sea are: raising and stabilizing lake's water line level; preventing further pollution of the lake; equalizing salinity of the Salton Sea water with salinity of the Oceanic water; and using prevalent geothermal source in Salton Sea area, for production of electricity and fresh water. The concept consists of five phases:

Phase I—Consist of connecting the Salton Sea with the Ocean (San Diego, Oceanside area) with several pipelines (Inflows and outflows);

Phase II—Consist of building of two dikes—One at northern and one at southern part of the Salton Sea.

Phase III—Consist of building one power plant using (SCI-GHE) system at one of selected sector; Alternatively, first Power Plant could use binary system to provide electricity during production of pumping system of Phase I.

Phase IV—Consist of building several more power plant using (SCI-GHE) system—one at each selected sector; and

Phase V—Consist of building additional power plants using (SCI-GHE) system; this phase (Phase V) can be build rapidly with additional investments or alternatively at slower pace by investments from portion of profit generated from preceding power plants.

Phase I:

Phase I consists of building an ocean pipeline system connecting the Salton Sea with Pacific coast—San Diego or Oceanside area. The pipe-line may have preferably 8 pipelines (4 inflow and 4 outflow) following FWY 8 or FWY 10 to Beaumont, then 79, Temecula, etc. or around mountains through Riverside or any other corridor. Having Phase I finished we would be able to pump out high salinity water

from bottom of the Salton Sea and inject it into Pacific Ocean and bring Oceanic water into the Salton Sea. We would be able to control level of the Salton Sea and equalize (reduce) salinity of the Salton Sea with salinity of the Ocean. Why San Diego area and not the Sea of Cortez? The Sea of Cortez has stationary water and we may end up exchanging the same fluid. Pacific coast has strong current and high salinity water from the Salton Sea will disperse into vast Ocean without negative effect on marine life. Also, this way we will eliminate "other country issue". In some embodiments, the ocean pipeline system may comprise at least three ocean pipelines fluidly connecting an ocean with a central mass of water at a salty terminal lake, such as the Salton Sea. Two of the at least three ocean pipelines provide inflow into the salty terminal lake and one pipeline provides outflow from the salty terminal lake for controlling the lakes water level.

Phase II:

Phase II consists of building of two dikes—One at northern and one at southern part of the Salton Sea—providing reservoirs for runoffs water from nearby farm land is temporally contained, and if necessary treated, before pumping it back and reuse for farmland. Alternatively, water from reservoirs can be pumped into "outflow" pipeline(s) and transported for dispersing it into vast Pacific Ocean.

Benefits of Phase I & II:

1. By saving and restoring the Salton Sea we will continue having a substantial water surface in our proximity which has positive effect on our local climate.

2. After several years the Salton Sea will contain mostly oceanic water. By controlling inflow and outflow at the Salton Sea we can produce surplus of oceanic water to be used for feeding geothermal power plants for production of electricity and fresh water.

3. Tourism will flourish. Beaches can operate all year around. It would provide a base for building restaurants, resorts and coastline communities.

4. The wild life will thrive and eco system will benefit.

Consequences if we Don't Restore the Salton Sea:

1. If we don't restore and save the Salton Sea it will dry out with exception of one or two relatively small ponds which will be very salty and toxic. A huge lake bed will be exposed and we would encounter negative effects such as dust storms and health issues associated with it such as asthma and other diseases;

2. Already established wild life will gradually disappear;

3. Real estate depreciation in nearby areas and subsequently reduction in businesses and population will occur.

Cost Estimate for Phase I & II

Whatever it cost to build the Phase I & II (2, 3, even 4 billions) it is imperative that we do it because it is foundation for subsequent phases which have great potential for profit, economy development and clean environment. The In-Line Pump in accordance with the present invention may be used for two way pipe lines. Each in-line pump is an efficient pumping device and would reduce final cost of the project. It functions as a generator at downhill flow routes—it produces electricity which can be added as a supplement to energy needed for uphill and horizontal flow routes. We should have at least 3 bidders and select one with most affordable price and best credentials. Local politicians should do aggressive pushing on state and federal level asking for grant or long term loan for implementation of the Phase I&II. As is the case with any new technology, it is difficult to predict the exact costs for development and implementation of the "Scientific Geothermal Technology." Because of the unique location, having mantle plume under

portion of the Salton Sea and surrounding area the potential profit for harnessing geothermal energy is expected to be in the hundred billions of dollars in several decades and more in future. Therefore whether initial expenses are 9 or 17 billion are less relevant in comparison to benefits generated for economy and environment in long term.

How to Pay for Phase I & II?

Substantial portion of cost for the Phase I & II could be paid in future from portion of income generated from tourism. Also, portion of the cost for the Phase I & II could be paid from the profit from Geothermal Power Plants during and after build up of Phase V.

Phase III:

Phase III consists of building the first Power Plant at one selected sector using Self Contained In-Ground Heat Exchanger (SCI-GHE) system modified so to use salty water from the lake to produce electricity and fresh water. Portion of generated income of produced electricity and fresh water can be used for building subsequent power plants of Phase IV. By having saved the Salton Sea we will have plenty of oceanic water for operating many Power Plants in surrounding area. Alternatively, first Power Plant could use binary system to provide electricity during production of pumping system of Phase I.

Phase IV:

By having saved the Salton Sea (Phases I & II) and finished building the first Power Plant using Self Contained In-Ground Heat Exchanger (SCI-GHE) system we can build several additional power Plants—one on each selected sector.

Phase V:

Phase V consists of building additional Power Plants. By having saved the Salton Sea (Phase I & II) we will have plenty of oceanic water for operating series of Power Plants using Self Contained In-Ground Heat Exchanger (SCI-GHE) system modified so to use salty water from the lake to produce electricity and fresh water. Because of unique location having mantle plume under portion of the Salton Sea and Imperial County the potential for harnessing geothermal energy and for the profit is enormous.

FIGS. 37-49 illustrate and explain a solution for restoration of the Salton Sea in accordance with surrounding conditions. This concept is not limited to, the Salton Sea in California, therefore can be used in locations with similar conditions with prevalent geothermal sources, proximity to the Ocean and/or fresh water.

FIG. 37 is a plain view of a large salty body of water and schematic diagram of pipeline systems associated with proposal for restoration of the Salton Sea. Here is illustrated: a plain view of a large salty body of water 156 with dikes 157 and 158 on northern and southern part of the lake 156. Here are also shown array of Power Plants 300 on several sectors. Also shown here is diagram of pipeline system for exchanging waters from the lake and the ocean using outflow line 330 and inflow line 350. Here is also are shown feeding pipelines 264 for injecting water from the Salton Sea (lake) 156 into geothermal power plants 300 for production of electricity. Also, here are shown pipelines 265 for transport of high salinity water from power plants 300. Here are also shown freshwater lines 256. The Power plants 300 using Self Contained In-Ground Heat Exchanger (SCI-GHE) system is modified to use salty water from the lake 156 to produce electricity and fresh water and is explain in more details in FIGS. 41-49.

Two dikes 157 and 158 are positioned on northern and southern side of the lake 156 to form reservoirs 204 and 206 for separating and collecting runoffs waters contaminated

with fertilizers and pesticides from nearby farmland and to prevent further pollution of the lake. Reservoirs 204 and 206 are divided with internal dikes 197 and 198 into smaller sections designed for treatment and purification of polluted runoff water.

Polluted water is temporally contained, and if necessary treated, in reservoirs 204 and 206 before pumped back and reused at nearby farmland trough pipeline 337 and/or 339 (FIG. 38). Two reservoirs 204 and 206 are connected with additional pipeline branches 333 and 334 to the “outflow” pipeline 330. Alternatively, water from reservoirs 204 and 206 can be pumped into “outflow” pipeline 330 and dispersed into vast Pacific Ocean.

The “outflow” pipe-line 330 has two collecting branches 331 and 332 connected with pump-stations 301 and 302 positioned over two lowest point of the salty body of water 156. Presented salty body of water contain several layers of different salinity. Higher salinity water is denser and has tendency to accumulate at the lowest point at the bottom of a salty body of water. The pump-stations 301 and 302 pumps higher salinity water from bottom of a salty body of water 156 and transfers it to the Pacific Ocean through “outflow” pipe-line 330. The pump-stations 301 and 302, and inflows pipelines 350 and outflows pipeline 330 can use the “In-Line Pump” 172 illustrated and described in FIG. 22. The IN-LINE PUMP 172 is an electromotor cylindrical shape and can be inserted as a repetitive segment in pipeline and has no length limitation therefore increasing power to the electromotor imparts added pumping to circulate fluid at desired speed. The “In-Line Pump” 172 is an efficient pumping device and would reduce final cost of the project. It functions as a generator at downhill flow routes—it produces electricity which can be added as a supplement to energy needed for uphill and horizontal flow routes.

The “inflow” pipe-line 350 pumps oceanic water and transfers it into the salty body of water (lake) 156. Having at least three pipelines we can exchange high salinity water from the bottom of the lake 156 with one pipeline and use other two pipelines for bringing oceanic water into the lake 156. By controlling water exchange from the lake and the Ocean we can reduce salinity and increase water level of the lake and eventually equalize salinity of the lake with oceanic water. Pacific coast has strong current and dispersed high salinity water will have no negative effect on marine life.

Series of Power Plants such as 300 uses geothermal sources and oceanic water to generate steam and electricity and as a byproduct fresh water and salt. This particular production process is explained in more details in FIGS. 29-32. Alternatively, if production of salt is not needed anymore for whatever reason (enough produced or oversaturated market or disposal problem, etc.) then power plants 300 can easily switch to alternative design to bypass production of salt and produce only electricity and fresh water. This particular production process is explained in more details in FIGS. 37-49. Here is also illustrated an optional pipeline 258 for transporting fresh water from power plants 300 on eastern sector directly to canal 316. Here are also illustrated a set of power plants 300 at southern sector taking oceanic water directly from inflows pipelines 350 through pipeline branch 351 and returning high salinity water into outflow pipeline 330 through pipeline branch 265. Here in southern sector is also shown pipeline 256 for distributing fresh water produced in power plant 300. Amount of produced fresh water from power plants 300 is approximately half of amount of used oceanic water.

FIG. 38 Illustrate a plain view diagram of array of geothermal power plants 300 at a location east of the Salton

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Sea with alternative cooling system using cold water from nearby canal **316**. For clarity and simplicity, here are shown only power plants **300** at only one sector. Here is illustrated an alternative option for cooling condensers of the power units of the power plants **300** with closed loop system **310** having inflow line **312** and outflow line **314** by using relatively cold water from nearby canal **316**. Water used for cooling condensers is returned back without any loss into canal **316** by outflow line **314** for its original intended purpose. This cooling system is explained in more details in FIG. **44**. Here is also illustrated a secondary binary power unit **355** for additional extraction of heat from outflow cooling line **314**, if necessary. The power unit **355** is explained in more details in FIG. **47**.

FIG. **39** illustrate a plain view diagram of array of geothermal power plants **300** at an alternative sector south-east of the Salton Sea at location with great geothermal potential. The functioning concept of power plants **300** in each sector around the Salton Sea is similar and will be explained in following FIGS. **41-47**.

FIG. **40** is a plain view diagram of array of geothermal power plants **300** at same location as explained in previous FIG. **39** with schematic diagram of an alternative cooling system **310** as explained in FIG. **38**. Here is illustrated an alternative option for cooling condensers of the power units of the power plants **300** with closed loop system **310** having inflow line **312** and outflow line **314** by using relatively cold water from nearby canal **317**. Water used for cooling condensers is returned back without any loss into nearby canal **317** by outflow line **314** for its original intended purpose. This cooling system is explained in more details in FIG. **44**.

FIG. **41** is a plain view of a schematic diagram of the geothermal power plant **300** with array of 24 wells **30**. For clarity and simplicity, here is shown only one quarter of the power plant **300** with 6 wells and corresponding 6 power units **280**. Also, shown here is heat exchange systems **210** connecting first heat exchanger **168** inside well **30** and second heat exchanger **182** inside boiler **217** (illustrated in more details in FIG. **45**). Here are also illustrated control center **200**; fresh water pond **274**; desalinization processing building **290**; rail road tracks **325**; and access roads **327**; The power units **280** having boiler/evaporator **217**; turbines **230**; condenser **360**; and generator **250** is explained in more details in following illustrations. The other three quarters of the power plant are identical. Desalinization building **290** is shown here as an optional facility that can be utilized, if needed, for production of salt and other minerals. Further embodiment of this invention is that power plants **300** consisting of power units **280** is a modular system capable of easy adjustments and reproduction.

It is also an embodiment of this invention that power plant **300** is based on array of multi wells with relevant power units **380** of medium or smaller sizes which can extract heat from underground heat source more efficiently and with fewer limitations than in conventional systems where a single power unit is used and supplied with fluids from natural or manmade hydrothermal reservoir. By having more wellbores **30** which length (depth) can periodically be extended and having more corresponding portable multi heat exchangers **168** inside them increases heat exchanging surface of the wellbores **30** and heat exchanging surface of the heat exchangers **168** altogether. Here presented power units **380** can be portable, easy managed, and replaced if needed with different capacity power units. Alternatively, several wells with corresponding heat exchange systems **210** of one

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section of the power plant **300** can be arranged to supply heat to one or more power units **380** as illustrated in FIGS. **16-19**, **45** and **47**.

FIG. **42** illustrates an enlarged schematic diagram of the one section of the geothermal power plant **300** shown in FIG. **41**. Here are illustrated power units **280** having boiler/evaporator **217**, turbines **230**, condenser **360**, and generator **250** with schematic diagram of fluid flow systems associated with power plant. Also, shown here is heat exchange systems **210** connecting first heat exchanger **168** inside well **30** and second heat exchanger **182** inside boiler **217** (illustrated in more details in FIG. **45**). Here is illustrated pipeline **264** with extended branch **261** that supply the boiler/evaporator **217** with water from salty body of water **156** and pipeline **265** for disposal of high salinity water from boiler/evaporator **217**. The pipelines **264** with extended branch **261** and pipeline **265** are aligned together at certain length for purpose of exchanging heat from hot pipeline **265** to pipelines **264** and **261** to warm up water entering the boiler **217**. Those pipes pass through heat exchange container **253** similar to the heat exchange container **254** illustrated and explained in FIG. **32**. Also, here is shown inflow cooling pipeline **273** that takes water from fresh water pond **274**, passes through condenser **360**, cools it, and returns through outflow cooling line **275** back into fresh water pond **274**. Here is also shown pipeline **256** that delivers condensed fresh water from condenser **360** into fresh water pond **274**.

FIG. **43** illustrates an enlarged schematic diagram of the one section of the geothermal power plant **300** shown in FIGS. **41** and **42** with an alternative cooling system. Here is shown condenser **361** which optionally can be cooled with fan and air circulation instead with water. Alternatively, the boiler **217** can be modified so that fresh water or other working fluids can be used and recycled.

FIG. **44** illustrates an enlarged schematic diagram of the one section of the geothermal power plant **300** shown in FIG. **41** with an alternative cooling system. Here are shown all elements as in FIG. **42** with difference that condenser **360** is cooled with relatively cold water from nearby canal **316**. Here is also shown pipeline **261** that supply the boiler **217** with water from salty body of water **156** and pipeline **265** for disposal of high salinity water from boiler/evaporator **217**. Further embodiment of this invention is that additional existing available sources at location, such is relatively cold water from nearby canal **316**, is integrated in function of the power plant **300**. Here are shown inflow line **312** and outflow line **314** of the closed loop cooling system **310** used for cooling condenser **360**. (See FIG. **38**). Water used for cooling condensers **360** is returned back into canal **316** without any loss. Here is also shown desalinization building **290** as an optional facility that can be utilized, if needed, for production of salt and other minerals. Also, here is shown water pond **274** for collecting fresh water from condensers **360** which can be used for agriculture and other applications. Here also is shown an optional pipeline **257** bypassing water pond **274** and connecting fresh water pipeline **256** from condensers **360** directly to canal **316**.

FIG. **45** is a cross sectional view of one power unit **380** of the power plants **300** taken along line **45-45'** of FIG. **47**. This illustration is similar to illustration explained earlier in FIG. **30**, with minor modifications made to accommodate additional illustrations. In this illustration also are shown well-bore **30** with casing **247**. Also, here is shown the first heat exchanger **168** inside well and second heat exchanger **182** inside boiler/evaporator/distiller **217** with other elements of the power plant **380**—turbines **230**, condenser **360**, and generator **250**. Here is also shown at the bottom of the

well 30, an in-line pump 172 which can be attached, if needed, to the first heat exchanger 168 to circulate geothermal fluids upward and around first heat exchanger 168 for more efficient heat exchange. Here is illustrated an in-line pump 172 having two fluid stirring elements 173 on each end. The fluid stirring elements 173 are simple structural pipe sections with openings extending slightly off the center line of the pipeline. The purpose of the fluid stirring elements 173 on the lower end of the in-line pump 172 is to direct surrounding geothermal fluid into in-line pump 172 and purpose of the fluid stirring elements 173 on the upper end of the in-line pump 172 is to direct geothermal fluid from the in-line pump 172 up and around first heat exchanger 168. The first heat exchanger 168 can cool its surrounding relatively fast therefore circulating geothermal fluid up and down well and around heat exchanger 168 imparts heat exchange process. Here is also illustrated base of structural pipe 185 which extends to the bottom of the well. Extended length of the well-bore 30 and structural pipe 185 provides increased surface of the walls providing more heat to be extracted. Further embodiment of this invention is that in wells without natural geothermal fluid (dry wells), we can inject our waste water, for example high salinity water from boiler 217, to provide heat exchange medium.

Here is also shown at least one an inline pump 172 which circulates heat exchange fluid through closed loop system 210 connecting heat exchangers 168 and 182. As explained in previous illustrations water from the salty body of water (lake) 156 is injected through pipelines 264 and 263 into boiler 217 at level "H". Water in boiler 217 is heated through heat exchanger 182. Produced steam from boiler 217 is controlled with valve 288 and turns turbines 230 which is connected to and spins generator 250 which produces electricity which is then transmitted through electric grid. Exhausted steam after passing through turbines enters inner piping system 362 of the condenser 360. The inner piping system 362 inside condenser 360 is surrounded with circulating water which enters through pipeline 312 and exits through pipeline 314. The inner piping system 362 is spiral coiled pipe with closed end on top. Several condensers 360 can be assembled as better illustrated in FIG. 46. "Back Pressure" is a term defining pressure that usually exists after steam passes through turbine and decreases efficiency of the turbines. Further embodiment of this invention is that exhausted steam passing through inner piping system 362 reduces and preferably eliminates the "Back Pressure". The Back Pressure is substantially reduced or eliminated by increasing length of the inner piping system 362 or adding more condensers. Here is also shown collected fresh water under condenser 360 which is transported through pipe 256. Here is also shown "Blow Out Preventer" 31 and derrick 240 on dollies 238 which will be explained in more details in subsequent application relevant to drilling.

FIG. 46 is a cross sectional view taken along line 46-46' of FIGS. 45, 47, and 48. Here are shown a set of three condensers 360 with inner piping system 362 connected through distributor chamber 363. The distributor chamber 363 can be equip with automatic control valves to control opening and closing of each condenser as needed. Here is also shown inner piping system 362 inside condenser 360 with surrounded circulating water which enters condensers 360 through pipeline 312 and exits through pipeline 314.

FIG. 47 is schematic diagrams of a geothermal power unit 380 of the power plant 300 illustrated in FIG. 45 with an alternative secondary power unit aside 355. Here are shown main elements of the power units 380—wellbore 30, closed loop system 210, boiler 217, turbines 230, condenser

360, and generator 250. The boiler 217 is heated through heat exchanger 182 which is part of closed loop system 210. Here is also shown condenser 360 with cooling water pipeline inflow 312 and outflow 314. Further embodiment of this invention is that secondary binary power unit 355 is connected to the pipeline 72 of the closed loop system 210 on the way out of boiler 217 for additional extraction of heat and additional production of electricity. The secondary power unit 355 consists of two interconnecting binary power units 381 and 382. Binary power units 381 and 382 have same elements as power unit 380 with exception boilers are not filled with salty water from the lake 156 instead, they are filled with working fluid that has lower boiling point than water. There are different kinds of working fluids with different boiling points.

The power unit 382 has lesser capacity than power unit 381 and uses working fluid that has lower boiling point than is used in power unit 381. The secondary power unit 355 uses same cooling water pipeline inflow 312 and outflow 314 as power units 380. The secondary power unit 355 doesn't produce fresh water. The power unit 355 is also illustrated in FIG. 38 as a part of the cooling closed loop system 310. The power unit 355 is illustrated here as a secondary binary power unit, although it can be used as a primary system (also illustrated in FIGS. 16 & 17). The binary power unit 355 can be used as a primary system especially if Phase I & II of the proposal for restoration of the Salton Sea (connecting Salton Sea with Ocean), are for whatever reason, rejected and Oceanic water cannot be used.

FIG. 48 is a schematic diagram of an alternative power unit 390 of the geothermal power plant 300 modified for production of electricity, fresh water and extraction of minerals. This plan view illustrates an alternative geothermal power unit 390 designed for locations where subsurface and the geothermal resources therein are rich with minerals. Here are shown a power unit 390 with main elements—derrick 240, well 30, boiler 217, turbines 230, condenser 360 and processing building 290. The power unit 390 functions similarly as power unit 380 which is previously explained. Difference in function of the power unit 390 is that geothermal brine, which is rich in minerals, is excavated through thermally insulated excavation line 372 to the surface and injected into heat exchange coil 181 which is coupled inside boiler 217. Hot geothermal brine travels downhill through heat exchange coil 181 and heats boiler 217 which is filled with salty water from the lake 156 through pipeline 261. Produced steam from boiler 217 is controlled with valve 288 and turns turbines 230 which is connected to and spins generator 250 which produces electricity which is then transmitted through electric grid. Further embodiment of this invention is that geothermal brine is transported from boiler 217 through brine line 364 to the processing building 290 for extraction of different minerals.

The function of the processing building 290 is explained in FIGS. 29, 31 and 32 which is to induce evaporation by heating removable pans 252 and to induce condensation for production of the salt and fresh water. Similarly, the same function of the processing building 290 can be used for extraction of the different minerals such as lithium, magnesium, etc., from geothermal brine. Processing buildings 290 are strategically positioned in mid-section of the power plant 300 to accommodate array of 6 wells in each section of the power plant 300. Additional sections in the processing building 290 can be added, if needed, for syntheses and electrolysis process. Alternatively, waste material brine, after extraction of minerals in processing building 290, is returned through pipeline 374 back into well 30. Here is also

shown an alternative pipeline 367 for high salinity water from boiler 217 level "L", if needed, to be added to geothermal brine in pipeline 364 on the way to processing building 290. Here is also shown an alternative pipeline 368 for high salinity water from boiler 217 level "L" to be injected into well 30 for replenishing underground geothermal reservoir and sustaining the well 30. Here are also shown inflow line 312 and outflow line 314 of the closed loop cooling system 310 used for cooling condenser 360. (See FIG. 38). Here is also shown fresh water line 256. The surfaces of the boiler and pipeline system can be painted with epoxy bland that resist corrosion in salty water.

Mining on top of volcano or caldera is not wise selection for location for excavation of minerals because at such locations the Earth's crust is thin and there is mantle plume below. Therefore if mining is conducted it should be at minimal capacity and well should be replenished. Concept for power unit 390 is introduced here as alternative to main concept for power unit 380 to be used periodically. There is a movable derrick 240 on railroad track 325 for maintaining array of 24 wells at each power plant. The Power unit 390 can be deployed periodically at each well.

FIG. 49 is a cross sectional view of an alternative power unit 390 taken along line 49'-49' of FIG. 48. All elements and function of the power unit 390 is explained in previous FIG. 48. Further embodiment of this invention is that brine excavation pipeline 372 can be assembled with repetitive segment of inline pumps 172. This way will be eliminated excavation problems which are present in conventional drilling, geothermal and oil industries especially in cases where geothermal fluids are deep and geo-pressure is low or doesn't exist.

This invention explains a method of how to use unlimited sources of geothermal energy which has not been used in this way today. This invention explains how to use internal heat of our planet and produce electricity deep down and transmit it to the surface by cable. This invention explains self contained geothermal generator with its basic elements, their shape, form, interactions, their functions and possible applications.

In this presentation, turbines, generator, pumps, control valves, safety relief valves, sensors, lubrication line, wiring and cameras are not illustrated in details but there are many reliable, heat resistant, automatic, fast action pumps and control valves, turbines and generators used in power plants, steam engines, marines industry, and the like that may be applicable in embodiments of the present invention. Further, according to particular embodiments of the present invention, the length of the chambers are not limited to the respective size as represented in the drawing figures of this disclosure, but rather they may be of any desired length. In this presentation are explained and illustrated only new elements and function of the invention. All necessary elements and tools that are used in contemporary drilling technology for drilling wellbores including safety requirements casings and blow out preventer (BOP) should be used if necessary. The present invention can be used in many different applications and environments.

The sizes of elements of this invention, such as the diameter, are limited to drilling technology at the time, diameter of the wells and practical weight of the assembly.

Additionally, particular embodiments of the present invention may use a cable, chain or other suitable means for lowering the geothermal generator into pre-drilled hole. The apparatus can be lowered into the well by filling the well first with water and then lowering the apparatus by gradually emptying the well or controlling buoyancy by filling or

emptying the boiler of the apparatus with fluids. Apparatuses of the present invention (SC-GGG and SCI-GHE) during lowering and raising process will be emptied from fluids to reduce weight of the apparatuses and to increase load capacity of the derrick.

#### Seismicity

Also, the possibility of inducing seismicity is a serious factor to consider during the installation and operation of enhanced geothermal systems. For example, in enhanced geothermal systems that inject water underground, the injected water can accumulate into underground pre-existing pockets (caves) and when critical mass and temperature is reached can induce an explosion which can trigger earthquakes, especially if seismic tension already exists at that area. Embodiments of the present invention do not have the same concern since the working fluid is in a closed loop and would not suffer the same effects of injecting water into underground pre-existing pockets.

#### Calculations

The SCI-GGG system according to embodiments of the present invention incorporates already proven technology (Boiler, Turbine, Generator, and Condenser). An Organic Rankine Cycle ("ORC") has already been in use over the last 30 years. Basically, an ORC operates on two separate flows of hot and cool liquid. The final numbers of the production and operation of the ORC depends of selected location and accessible temperature. In general, in order to operate the system, the ORC needs a minimum necessary heat of the evaporator within the range of 80° C.-140° C. (176° F.-284° F.). The Condenser needs three times the input heat flow and further needs the necessary heat to be less than 30° C. (86° F.). The Differential in temperature needs to be 65° C. (125° F.) less than input heat flow temperature.

#### Maintenance

The basic maintenance of embodiments of the present invention can be managed from a ground surface through maintenance lines which comprise electrical lines used for controlling automation (valves), sensors, cameras, and the like; and an oil cooling and lubrication line for lubricating moving parts (bearings) with oil filters on the ground surface for easier access. There is also a service line for controlling and maintaining levels of fluids in the boiler and condenser. For general maintenance such as replacement of bearings, turbines or generator, apparatus may be pulled up from the well-bore and refurbished or trashed or replace it with a new apparatus.

#### Vertical Approach

Embodiments of the system of the present invention promote a progressive "vertical approach" to reach and utilize heat from hot rocks or other heated surrounding environment rather than horizontal approach used in Enhanced Geothermal System ("EGS"). EGS is based on exploring certain locations (nests) and injecting water in those locations until heat from hot rocks is depleted (about 4-5 years) and then moving to another (preferably nearby) location and then repeating the process and after 3-5 years returning to previous location which would by that time replenish heat generated from radioactive decay and internal heat.

Because SCI-GGG and Self-Contained In-Ground Heat Exchanger ("SCI-GHE") systems use a completely closed loop system, permeability of the rocks, horizontal rock formations and substantial amount of underground water is of lessen concern, but rather these systems can operate in a vertical approach. When cooling of surrounding rocks or environment eventually occurs, it would only be necessary to pull out the apparatus from the well-bore, drill an addi-

tional distance to reach hot rocks or surrounding environment and then lower the apparatus at the new depth. The extended depth will result in hotter rock formations and higher heat flux. Eventually, a point will be reached where heat extraction and heat replenishment will be in balance or equilibrium.

#### Lava Flow/Tube

In certain locations, such as Hawaii, drilling may not be necessary. Two posts on either side of a lava flow/tube can be erected with cable extended between them, like a bridge, and either of apparatuses SCI-GGG and/or SCI-GHE can be lowered close to lava with binary power unit nearby on the ground and electricity can be produced.

#### Dry Rock & Hydrothermal Reservoir

Although main purpose of the Scientific Geothermal Systems (SCI-GGG & SCI-GHE) is to use limitless dry hot rocks for production of electricity, is not limited to dry hot rocks—it can be lowered into existing hydrothermal reservoir.

In another embodiment, the SCI-GHE could be also easily used in reverse order to heat (warm) the ground (or surroundings) if needed. For example, and without limitation, to extract oil, which is in solid state, the oil needs warming in order to be liquefied. Today they are injecting hot water or other necessary fluid or gas (such as CO<sub>2</sub>) into ground that warms the solidified oil. That water loses a lot of heat on the way down and also gets mixed with the oil and later, when pumped out to the surface, has to be separated from the oil. With a SCI-GHE the ground can be warmed effectively by heating water (fluids) on the ground surface in boiler **220** and circulating it to heat exchanger **168** deep down through thermally insulated pipes **72** so that heat is not lost during fluid circulation. Alternatively, if needed, additional open loop line can be installed to deliver necessary substance, fluid, CO<sub>2</sub>, etc. to be dispersed through cracks, fissures into surrounded solidify oil formation and be heated by heat exchanger **168** to liquefy oil for easier extraction. The boiler **220** on the ground surface for this purpose can be heated with different source of heat including geothermal if accessible.

Other embodiments include cooling a dysfunctional nuclear reactor after a possible accident. A first coiled pipe (Heat Exchanger **168**) may be lowered into a damaged nuclear reactor and a second coiled pipe (Heat Exchanger **182**) into nearby cold reservoir, or if nearby an ocean. This can be repeated with many such apparatuses. Several SCI-GHEs may be used to cool the reactor and surrounding area with a closed loop system. This is better than the current approach of pouring water on the reactor with fire truck equipment (or alike) and then collecting runaway water into reservoirs on nearby sites. That is an open loop system and it contaminates the ground as well as possible ground water. Also, water used for it is contaminated and requires careful disposal.

Another embodiment may be used for cooling mines. In some deep mines, miners have problem with heat reaching temperatures over 100 F. A SCI-GHE could operate to cool the surrounding environment within a deep mine. A first coiled pipe (Heat Exchanger **168**) could be laid on a walkway or any appropriate locations inside the mine, and a second coiled pipe (Heat Exchanger **182**) may be placed up on the ground surface preferably in a cool environment, such as a shaded area or a body of water. The first and second coiled pipes (Heat Exchangers) are connected with thermally insulated pipes **72** to prevent heat/cold exchange in long lines between the Heat Exchangers. Several inline pumps may be required to force fluid flow quickly through

the system. It would absorb heat from mine and exchange it outside in the colder environment.

Further, another embodiment includes utilizing oil wells that are abandoned or about to be abandoned. These wells are typically referred to as “Stripper Wells” or “Marginal Wells.” These wells are determined to be in this state if they produce less than 10 barrels of oil per day. Most of these wells are very hot and at a depth of several miles. The heat in these wells may be utilized by implementing SCI-GGG and/or SCI-GHE systems. The system may be sized and shaped to fit within the diameter of the well and lowered in to function as described above. A slim, powerful, in-line pump will make fluid flow fast and minimize heat lost during the operation of the system. Additionally, the in-line pump design could be used for pumping oil up on surface from oil wells without underground pressure.

The embodiments and examples set forth herein were presented in order to best explain the present invention and its particular application and to thereby enable those of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the invention. However, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the foregoing description and examples have been presented for the purpose of illustration and example only. The description as set is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed. Many modifications and variations are possible in light of the teachings above without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

**1.** A system for restoration of salty terminal lake comprising:

- a) at least three ocean pipelines fluidly connecting an ocean with a central mass of water at the salty terminal lake.
- b) at least two dikes located on a northern and a southern end of the salty terminal lake to form two separate reservoirs to contain runoffs water accumulated from nearby farmland;
- c) a pumping system for reducing salinity of the salty terminal lake by exchanging high salinity water from bottom of the salty terminal lake with oceanic water through the pipelines;
- d) power plants with an array of wells and corresponding power units;
- e) supply pipeline systems for supplying water from the lake to power plants;
- f) disposal pipeline systems for disposing high salinity water from power plants; and
- g) distribution pipeline systems for distributing fresh water from power plants.

**2.** The system of claim **1**, wherein two of the at least three ocean pipelines provide inflow into the salty terminal lake and one pipeline provides outflow from the salty terminal lake for controlling the lakes water level.

**3.** The system of claim **2**, wherein the pumping system includes in-line pumps comprising an electromotor cylindrical shape and a spiral blade within a hollow central shaft of the rotor creating a fore to move fluid through the pipeline.

**4.** The system of claim **2**, wherein the pumping system includes an in-line pump comprising an electric generator cylindrical shape and a spiral blade within a hollow central shaft of the rotor rotating when fluid passes through at downhill routs generating electricity which can be used for horizontal and uphill routes.



5. The system of claim 1, wherein the two separate reservoirs further comprise secondary internal dikes forming additional interconnecting pools in each reservoir for treatment of polluted water.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein power units comprise a wellbore; a derrick; a boiler; a turbine; a condenser; a generator; and a closed loop system with a first heat exchanger inside the wellbore and a second heat exchanger inside the boiler.

7. The system of claim 6, wherein the closed loop system with the first heat exchanger inside wellbore comprises a structural pipe for supporting the first heat exchanger, an in-line pump with two fluid stirring elements on an upper and a lower end of the pump to direct geothermal fluid from a lower part of the wellbore into an in-line pump and upward to circulate geothermal fluids around the first heat exchanger for more efficient heat exchange.

8. The system of claim 6, wherein the boiler of power unit is filled with salty water from the lake to generate steam to turn the turbine and generator to produce electricity.

9. The system of claim 6, wherein the boiler of power unit discharges high salinity water.

10. The system of claim 6, wherein the condenser of power units has a closed loop cooling system with an inflow pipeline entering and an outflow pipeline exiting the condenser.

11. The system of claim 6, wherein condenser of power unit contains a spiral coiled pipe with a closed end on top, surrounded with a cooling running water for condensing exhausted steam and producing fresh water.

12. The system of claim 11, wherein a set of condensers are connected through a distributor chamber to increase an inner pipe length and to reduce back pressure usually present after steam passes turbine chamber.

13. The system of claim 11, wherein the closed loop cooling system for condensers uses water from nearby canal and return water to canal without loss of water.

14. The system of claim 6, further comprising an additional set of interacting binary power units for production of additional electricity.

15. The system of claim 6, further comprising a secondary binary power unit for additional extraction of heat from outflow cooling line before returning into canal.

16. The power unit of claim 6, further comprising a power plant, the power plant comprising:

- a. an array of wellbores having an extendable length for periodically extending the length of each wellbore; multiple power units corresponding to each wellbore, wherein each power unit includes a portable heat exchanger, each portable heat exchanger located within one wellbore of the array of wellbores, wherein the power generated corresponds to the number of wellbores and heat exchangers.

17. The system of claim 16, wherein power units comprise a wellbore; a derrick; a boiler; a turbine; a condenser; a generator; and a closed loop system with a first heat exchanger inside the wellbore and a second heat exchanger inside the boiler is a portable system easy to assembly and disassembly.

18. The system of claim 16, wherein power units comprise a wellbore; a derrick; a boiler; a turbine; a condenser; a generator; and a closed loop system with a first heat exchanger inside the wellbore and a second heat exchanger inside the boiler is a modular system capable of easy adjustments and reproduction.

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